## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS —(*Contd.*)

### DEMAND XIII—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1·56 lakhs under Demand XIII—Agriculture and Fisheries.

***Motion 222.***

The following motion was not moved:

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

222. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,553 for Establishment by Rs. 480.

***Motion 223.***

**MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartigapalli*): Sir, I beg to move:—

*223. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,584 for Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist, etc., by Rs. 720.*

There is an Agricultural Chemist as well as an Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist. Ever since the inauguration of the Agricultural Department, the Agricultural Chemist has been working and the analysis of the different soils, manures, etc., has been going on all these years. It seems to me, therefore, that one Agricultural Chemist will be sufficient and no Assistant is required. That is one reason.

Another reason is that a contribution is made to the Scientific Department of the Madras Government for assisting the planting industries in Southern India, as seen on page 109 of the Preliminary Budget. This contribution is made more or less annually. The scientific section of the Agricultural Department should, I think, be able to cope with this work also. If they are not able to do so, at least one Assistant may be dispensed with. So, that is another reason why I request that this reduction may be made. It is, of course, possible to say that the Agricultural Chemist of the Department has much work to do and there is still work remaining in regard to analysis of manures, soils, etc. But, as it has been going on for the last twelve years, I think now that it would not be of any material disadvantage to the public to dispense with the Assistant. For these reasons, I beg to move that the reduction be made.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I beg to oppose this motion. One of the grounds alleged by Mr. Raman Menon in support of his motion is that the Travancore Government are giving a contribution to the Madras Government for maintaining a Scientific Department for planting industries. This contribution is given for a definite purpose, to render scientific aid to the planting industries which consist of the cultivation of rubber and tea. The Madras Government are maintaining a separate section of the Agricultural Department for this purpose. They have a separate Deputy Director of Agriculture set apart entirely for the planting districts. They have a

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

Rubber Mycologist whose laboratory is in Travancore. The Scientific Department is conducting experiments on tea and rubber both in Travancore and outside Travancore.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*) : May I know whether any other Government is maintaining a separate section in the interests of the planting community?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : I believe that the Cochin Government and the Mysore Government are also contributing towards the expenses of the Scientific Department.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*) : I am not asking about the contribution. I want to know whether any other Government is maintaining a section like that.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I am not aware of that. There is a separate section in the Madras Department of Agriculture. The contribution is given for a definite purpose, that is to render scientific aid to the planting industries. The planters in Travancore are also benefited by the investigation and research that have been conducted.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*) : Is the Ceylon Government doing anything separately for the planting industry?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : They have only a Department of Agriculture. I may say that the Indian Tea Association is maintaining a separate Scientific Department in Assam and I believe this Association is receiving a grant from the Government for the purpose.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): The Government of?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : The Government of India or the Government of Bengal, I am not sure.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*) : Are the Government of Travancore prepared to make a contribution to the Tea Association of Bengal?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : The Madras Department of Agriculture has a separate section and is doing scientific work on tea for Travancore also. The contribution is made for work done on both tea and rubber and the work that is being done benefits the Travancore planters also.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*) : Is not the Travancore Agricultural Department doing anything in connection with tea and rubber?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : No we are not. We are confining our attention to the ordinary crops especially because there is a separate section of the Madras Agricultura

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Department doing that work and we are making a contribution towards the expenses of that section. So, we are not doing anything in regard to tea and rubber in Travancore.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): Is it not necessary that they should render scientific help for the planting industry in Travancore?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The planters in Travancore do get help from the investigations and researches of the separate section of the Madras Agricultural Department.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): Do not Indian owners get it?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I cannot say. The result of the investigation is published and it is available for all. The U. P. A. S. I. is publishing a magazine—the Planter's Chronicle—and anybody who subscribes for the magazine can get the information.

The other reason advanced by Mr. Raman Menon is that there is an Agricultural Chemist and it is superfluous to have an Assistant. The Agricultural Chemist has been and is still analysing soils and manures. It is difficult for me to say when this work of analysis will be finished. We want to make a complete soil survey of Travancore and finish it as soon as possible. We have finished it in the case of two Districts, Nanjinad and Kuttanad, and we are now going on with the soil survey of the Vaikam taluk. Of course, it is a very slow process. Each analysis will take several days. The Agricultural Chemist is engaged in this work. His assistant is trained not only in Agricultural Chemistry but in Bacteriology. The Travancore Government sent him to Pusa and got him trained in this particular branch of science, which is now coming to prominence everywhere, *viz.*, Bio-chemistry. The House will excuse me for using technical terms but I cannot help it. This gentleman has been specially trained in Bio-chemistry and he is tackling some very important problems. There is a large extent of marshy lands at Purakad lying fallow. It is possible to make them fit for paddy cultivation, by a certain treatment of the soil. This man is investigating the problem both chemically and biologically and is conducting an experiment, which is going to be of great value. He is also tackling the problem of improving the alkaline lands in South Travancore. We have a very large extent of such lands which have to be improved. The theory so far has been that alkalinity can be removed by treating the soil with gypsum. Later experiments have proved that the application of sulphur is better. The Assistant Chemist finds from the laboratory experiments that the application of sulphur gives better results and now he wants to test it in the field. These are the two important particular problems which the Assistant Chemist is trying to solve. The Chemist himself is engaged in the analysis of soils, manures, etc.

I have also to point out that the Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist is getting Rs. 100 per mensem and that the reduction proposed is only Rs. 720. Of course, he is on the scale of Rs. 60 to Rs. 100,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

but he is now getting Rs. 100. He has started some important investigations which, I think, will lead to interesting results. I hope therefore that the House will see its way not to reject the grant.

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I do not object to the scientific investigations of the soils and the crops of Travancore. Though the results obtained by the labours of these scientists may not be immediately perceptible, still in the long run we know that, from experience of the labour of scientific officers in other parts, it may be possible that, by some changes or alterations in the method of cultivation, results may be obtained which may repay the expense several-fold. Anyhow, we have already appointed an Assistant, and the Director says that there is ample work for him. I wish that the results of the labours already obtained were made more popular and their practical application explained and brought home to the people to a larger extent than has been possible hitherto. Our people will not readily assimilate the results of the labours of scientific men and I should think it would be worth while for the department to concentrate its attention more and more upon showing the people how to make a practical use of the results of the labours. But that is aside. I am for maintaining the Chemist and his Assistant in the Agricultural Department and I therefore oppose the motion.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I am rising just to offer one or two observations with respect to the contribution referred to by Dr. Kunjan Pillai. I do not really appreciate the argument compelling the Government of Travancore to make a contribution to a set of scientists at Madras in the employ of the Madras Government. The reason assigned by Dr. Kunjan Pillai is that we are having the advantage of their investigations in Travancore.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): May I rise to a point of order? The House cannot discuss the question of contribution to the Madras Government.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): I do not at all hear what he says.

**PRESIDENT**: He asks whether you are in order in discussing the question of contribution to the Madras Government.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): Dr. Kunjan Pillai very freely referred to it and he did not recognize any restriction on the question while he was addressing the House. He never hinted that there was anything like a taboo placed upon the discussion on the subject. So that I thought I could also offer a few observations. They may be taken merely as *obiter* observations. I have no objection to my observations being treated in that light. Now, the ground upon which the whole thing seems to proceed is that we are having the advantage of these investigations. If that is the real ground, I am submitting, Sir, we have a number of scientists all over the wide world, and we shall be justified in making contributions for the experiments carried on

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

with respect to organic and inorganic chemistry in western countries which are certainly enlightening us in this part of the world. So then, in that general aspect, is there any warrant for the Government of Travancore to make the contribution in question in the absence of any special reason ?

**PRESIDENT :** I think we do make contributions to the London School of Tropical Medicines, for instance.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): Not to anybody in Germany or France.

**PRESIDENT :** Possibly if they invite our attention, we may consider the matter.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*) : I know that the Director of Industries in Travancore makes frequent references to a Technical Institute in London and a contribution paid to such an Institute for solving the problems presented to it, is quite intelligible. That is only fair and is due to the understanding between the Director and the particular Institute. But, I do not quite see whether, at the instance of the Department of Agriculture in Travancore, the Madras Institute is doing any work for Travancore Government.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : They have a a Rubber Mycologist, and he is doing experiments in his laboratory at Mundakayam and they have a rubber experiment station at Tenmala and a tea station in the High Ranges.

**PRESIDENT :** There is the United Planters' Association.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : We are contributing towards the expenses of the Scientific Department which is under the control of the United Planters' Association.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): The only question is whether such an Institute is doing any work for the Government of Travancore at the request of the Director of Agriculture. If he satisfies me with respect to that, I am perfectly willing to drop the question, but if, for their own purpose, they are carrying on experiments at Mundakayam, why should the Government of Travancore feel attracted to assist them ?

**PRESIDENT :** I think you are speaking rather on the broader aspect of the question. These institutions are working to discover means of helping industry all the world over, shall we say, and whatever they discover will benefit Travancore just as much as it will benefit other countries producing rubber and tea. Therefore it is worth our while to help them in carrying on their investigation. We cannot put our finger on any particular thing which is beneficial to our country alone.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*) : The question that I wish to ask is whether we have a voice in the matter ; and if we have not got a voice in the matter in respect of the very noble effort that they are putting forth in the work of scientific investigation, I fail to see our concern in the matter of financing the Institute.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): All the members of the United Planters' Association have a voice in the concern and the planters in Travancore are members of that Association.

**MR. K K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): I observe that there has been some confusion in the minds of the speakers. What the mover wanted was to cut down the expense on account of the Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist. The discussion has turned on the contribution made to the Madras Government for the encouragement of the planting industry in the State. As a matter of fact, I have seen, at Peermade, a station where some officer is occupied in investigating diseases on tea and rubber. But the mover wanted only the reduction of the pay of the Agricultural Chemist which has no reference whatever to the contribution made to the Madras Government, for the Scientific Department.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): May I call the attention of the speaker to the amount and the explanation printed below.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): The Agricultural Chemist is wanted to help the department in the survey of the soil and other necessary things that a large department may be called upon to do. The money contributed to the Scientific Department is to encourage the planting industry in Travancore. So, we have to separate these two things and see which of these we want for the purpose of the department itself. I think under the circumstances the Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist is quite necessary for Travancore. We are on the eve of a great agricultural development and anything that would retard the progress of agriculture in the country should be deprecated. We find that the Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist has been doing good work in the office, though propaganda work about the results of the experiments does not appear to have been successful, to the extent we would wish. I think the Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist is absolutely necessary. So, I oppose the motion.

**MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The reasons given for continuing the Assistant do not appear to me to be convincing; especially, the arguments given by Mr. Mammen Mappillai seem to proceed upon a misconception. Of course, I never wanted that these investigations and experiments should be discontinued. There will be sufficient staff left even if the Assistant is taken away. There will be the Agricultural Chemist, the Demonstrator, the attendant and the peons. My point is that, with due consideration to economy, the number of officers should be reduced as much as possible and the money devoted to relieving ryots and encouraging agriculture. That is my point. No argument has been advanced against this. Of course, it is possible to say that there is enough of work for the officers and so on. That is generally the stock argument of all officers; and I am not convinced by such argument. There may be some opposition even on this side of the House to this reduction. Even then, I think it will be advisable for me to press the motion if the House is for it. I shall wait for Dr. Kunjan Pillai's reply.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have already explained the duties of the Agricultural Chemist and his Assistant. My friend, Mr. Raman Menon, seems to think that the officers are always keen on putting forward reasons, whether rightly or wrongly, to retain their subordinates as long as possible. But, in this particular case, I must say that the Assistant Chemist is doing certain specific work which neither the Agricultural Chemist nor the Demonstrator nor the other staff can do. We got him specially trained for this work, and, as I told the House, he is engaged in investigating two important problems and his investigation if successful would solve the problem satisfactorily and will yield very interesting results. If we want to continue the work of reclaiming marshy lands, we have to send another man to Pusa to be trained in this particular branch of science, and that will involve additional expenditure. As for the Chemist, he is already engaged in carrying on the soil survey—a very important work from the point of view of the agriculturists.

As for the observations of some of my friends about the inadequacy of propaganda work to bring home to the ryots the results of the experiments, I think I will have an opportunity of explaining the matter more appropriately later on when other motions for cut are discussed. Here I would content myself with repeating what I have already said, that the Chemist and his Assistant are both necessary, and so I oppose the motion.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know how long we have been making this contribution to the Madras Scientific Department?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It has been going on for five or six years, I am not quite sure.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Has the Director of Agriculture made any reference to the Madras Department for analysis or for anything in respect of these experiments?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have not done so myself. But the planters might have done it,

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): I mean the Agricultural Department and not Dr. Kunjan Pillai.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): No, the Agricultural Department has not.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is the Director in a position to cite any instance in which we have been benefited by this contribution?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have discussed this matter with several planters and they seem to be satisfied with the investigations. As to how much benefit they have derived, I am not in a position to say.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Am I to understand that he has no information as to whether this country has been benefited by this contribution or not?



LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have no definite information. That was not one of the conditions imposed for the contribution. It is being paid at the request of the planters and they say that they are benefited. When the Government agreed to pay the contribution, there was no condition that the Director of Agriculture should enquire whether the planters are benefited or not.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): So the department knows nothing about it!

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): May I be permitted to offer an explanation?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is he in order, Sir?

PRESIDENT: Yes; if he wants to offer a personal explanation.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): May I say that my information is that it has been advantageous to planters.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I told the House that, when I discussed the matter with the planters, they admitted that they have been benefited, but they did not tell me in detail to what extent they have been benefited. The question of leaf-fall in rubber has been very fully gone into and a method has been discovered, by which it can be prevented.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I wish to press the motion to a division.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

***Motion 224.***

The following motion was not moved:

MR. N. KUMARAN:

224. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for demonstration charges.

***Motion 225.***

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I beg to move the following motion:

*225. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,210 for Direction by Rs. 100.*

My object in making this motion is simply to bring to the notice of this House the fact that some parts of Travancore, especially the taluk of Minachil and its neighbourhood, are not in any way practically benefited by the working of the department. It may be that the Director of Agriculture is doing much work by way of experiments and other things and also by doing some other work in some particular portions of the country. I am not aware of the details of such work. So far as my personal knowledge goes, I understand that the people of our parts are not in any way benefited by the department.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know from the member whether Ettumanur is close to the Minachil taluk?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I think the member also ought to know that.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**MR. T. J. MATTHEW** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Is the member aware that Ettumanur is in the Kottayam taluk?

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : My friend Mr. K. K. Thomas also is aware, because he also belongs to Kottayam.

Anyhow, I come to understand that the average agriculturist of Minachil and the neighbouring parts has not practically derived any benefit from this department.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*) : Is there an Agricultural Inspector at Ettumanur close to the borders of Minachil?

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I do not know whether he goes to the borders of Minachil or not. I say that the average cultivator, for that matter any agriculturist, in the Minachil taluk knows that the agricultural condition in that taluk is getting worse and worse. A few years before, in this place, there was plenty of cocoanut trees in a very flourishing condition. But now the condition is very bad. As regards pepper vines also, I am inclined to make a similar complaint. Considering all these things, I say that this portion of the country is not benefited by this department. I do not know whether the rest of the country is benefited by that department. Anyhow, I should like to invite the opinion of the other members in this matter and also some explanation from the Director for the present condition of the Minachil taluk.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : Sir, it was in Minachil that the so-called cocoanut disease first appeared, somewhere about 50 or 60 years ago, in the locality called Erattupetta. When the Agricultural Department was organised, it was thought that it was the duty of the department to concentrate its attention in that taluk in connection with this disease. I myself used to visit that taluk often and investigate and study the conditions there with a view to find some means of removing the disease.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know how many times, and in which years he visited Minachil?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : I cannot give that information off-hand. My annual reports contain the information.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know whether he has been to Minachil within the last two or three years?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : Last year I did not go, because I was not here; and this year I could not go after I returned from England. Formerly, I used to go there very often. Recently, I have posted a man there, and so, I am going there only occasionally.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know how many years have elapsed since he last visited the place?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : I cannot say that off-hand. I used to go very often. If I remember correctly, I must have gone there some two years back.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

Sir, we concentrated our attention on that particular taluk and we started some experiments for eradicating the cocoanut palm disease. The experiments were being continued for some years. It was found—and members who have had occasion to see those trees before we started the experiments and afterwards will certainly admit—that when lime and proper manures were regularly applied for some years, the infected trees threw off the disease. That experiment was continued for some years, and we thought that the people would take interest in the experiment and would come forward to co-operate with the department.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): May I know from the Director of Agriculture what will be the cost of treatment for an average tree infected by the disease?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It may come to about half a rupee per tree per annum if you continue the application of manures for a number of years.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): I do not mean the cost of manuring alone. I want to know the cost of manuring and sterilising the soil around a tree affected by the disease.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The extra cost for sterilising may come to another half a rupee.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): Would the department undertake to treat the affected trees at the rate of one rupee per tree?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes; but the treatment must be continued regularly for a number of years.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): May I know for how many years it will have to be continued?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I am coming to that. We have not discovered any specific cure for the disease. The disease has been investigated by competent experts in other countries. This disease is prevalent not only in Travancore but in Ceylon, Malaya States, West Indies and in every place where there is cocoanut cultivation. Very competent experts, who have been carrying on investigations in the matter, have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to find a specific cure for this disease and that it cannot be cured by injecting or otherwise applying any medicine to the affected tree as in the case of human diseases. What they say is that, if the soil is sterilised and manured, gradually the tree is able to throw off the disease, and that the tree begins to yield considerably more than what it was yielding before such treatment. Probably, if we carry on this treatment regularly and systematically, it may be possible to get rid of the disease altogether.

Sir, as I said already, we started this work at Minachil, to begin with, and we found that there was not much response from the people. But, I can explain the reason why they did not respond. Only

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

two days ago, I got a letter from a very respectable gentleman in Minachil complaining that the cultivators in those parts are now destroying their pepper plantations and going in for rubber cultivation.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether he does not believe that the people are taking to rubber cultivation after having found that cocoanut cultivation is absolutely useless in those parts?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The gentleman who wrote to me says that they are taking to rubber because they find that rubber is more paying than pepper, especially in view of the fact that the price of rubber is gradually going up.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the Director believe the statement in the letter?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I believe pepper is paying; but it may not be so paying as rubber.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the Director think that it is because rubber is more paying that people are now-a-days resorting to rubber cultivation; or because the land has become unfit for cultivation of cocoanuts?

**PRESIDENT**: Dr. Kunjan Pillai is referring to pepper.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): My friend Mr Joseph was referring to cocoanut cultivation, and rubber while Dr. Kunjan Pillai is referring to pepper.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I do not think the land is unfit for pepper cultivation.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the Director of Agriculture know that, in Minachil, nobody cultivates pepper as an independent crop, and that both cocoanuts and pepper are planted in the same compound?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I am fully aware of that. Even in cases where both cocoanut and pepper had been planted together, the cultivators, I know, neglect the cocoanut, so much so that the cocoanut tree dies and they get yield only from pepper. Finding that pepper was more paying than cocoanut, the people in those parts went in for pepper cultivation. Now they find that rubber is more paying, and so they have started rubber cultivation in preference to pepper. I may say, that, to some extent, they are right. Pepper was more paying than cocoanut some years back, so they began to neglect cocoanut, and took to pepper cultivation. Now, they find that rubber is more paying than pepper, and so, they are neglecting pepper and cultivating rubber instead.

Sir, at present there is an Agricultural Sub-Inspector at Ettumanur and he goes round both Ettumanur and Minachil taluks. I have not got enough hands to post one man in each taluk. So, I have posted one at Ettumanur for the taluks of Ettumanur and Minachil together. He is now engaged in carrying on some very interesting demonstrations in ginger cultivation, not only in Ettumanur but also in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

Minachil. He has been carrying on these demonstrations, for the last three years, both in the taluks of Ettumanur and of Minachil. Therefore, I do not think that the statement that Minachil has been entirely neglected is correct.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am not quite convinced by the arguments—

**MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*): There is another member who wants to speak on the motion.

**PRESIDENT**: The member has lost his opportunity by not standing up in proper time.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am not quite convinced of the argument put forth by Dr. Kunjan Pillai. So far as my personal knowledge goes, I do not think much has been done by the Agricultural Department to give any practical benefit to the people of my taluk especially.

**MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR** (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the member is aware of any complaint preferred by the people of his locality and sent to the Director of Agriculture?

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am not aware. But, even without any such complaint, I think, the Director of Agriculture ought to know the condition of the several parts of Travancore and do the needful in the matter.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether he himself has drawn the attention of the Director of Agriculture to the needs of the Minachil taluk?

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I think my answer to my friend Mr. Sivarama Panikkar is sufficient to answer Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai also. My point is, that, even without any complaint from the people, the Director of Agriculture ought to understand the conditions of all parts of Travancore and do the needful. That is my point, and that is why I said the Director of Agriculture has not properly understood the present condition of the Minachil taluk. The people now-a-days find it difficult to go on with any sort of cultivation, because they do not know which particular crop would be profitable in their own particular land. Therefore, the people in our parts are neglecting the lands there and are going over to other parts of the country to find out better places for cultivation. It is clear from what I have said that the agricultural condition of the Minachil taluk is getting worse and worse day by day. I only request the Director of Agriculture that in future he should bestow a little more attention to that taluk and give proper direction as regards cultivation. With this request, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion 226.***

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): The motion that I wanted to make was intended to draw the attention of the House to the contract

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

question. I now see that motion No. 233 refers pointedly to this lime-shells. I propose to speak on the question when that motion comes up for discussion. I, therefore, do not make this motion.—

The following motion was not, therefore, made :—

MR. K. K. THOMAS.

226. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,210 for Direction by Rs. 100.

***Motions 227 and 228.***

The following motions were not made :

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

227. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,981 under establishment by Rs. 1,440.

MR. K. K. THOMAS:

228. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,556 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Rs. 100.

***Motion 229.***

**MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*) : I move the following motion :—

*229. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,047 for the Agricultural School, Alwaye, by Rs. 100.*

ആലുവാ അഗ്രികൾച്ചറൽ സ്കൂളിലേക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തു, ൦ ർ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ൧൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഇപ്പോൾ ആലുവാ അഗ്രികൾച്ചറൽ സ്കൂൾ ഇരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ ന്യൂനതയെപ്പറ്റിയും സ്കൂൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വരുത്തേണ്ട ചില പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിക്കാനാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ സ്കൂൾ ഇരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം സാധാരണയായി വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കകാലത്തു വളരെക്കാലം വെള്ളത്തിനടിയിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു കുട്ടികൾക്കു കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളെ ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻ പിള്ള തന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. അതിനാൽ ഓരോ കൃഷിയുടെ എല്ലാവശങ്ങളും കുട്ടികളെ ശരിയായിമനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു സാധിക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ആ സ്കൂൾ അവിടെ നിന്നും മാറ്റി വർഷകാലത്തുകൂടി കൃഷിചെയ്യാവുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം പലവിധത്തിലും പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

**MR. N. V. JOSEPH** (*Parur*) : എല്ലാക്കൊല്ലവും വെള്ളം കയറുമോ?

**MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*) : എല്ലാക്കൊല്ലവും വെള്ളം കയറുന്നു എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അറിവു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്കൂളിൽ നിന്നും ഉദ്ദേശം അഞ്ചുമൈൽ ദൂരെ പച്ചിലവളം ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു സ്ഥലം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു പത്തിരുന്നൂറു ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം ഗവർണ്മെൻറു പുറമ്പോക്കായി കിടപ്പുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥലത്തു സ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കയും അവിടെതന്നെ ആഗ്രികൾച്ചറൽഫാറം തിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്ന പക്ഷം സ്കൂൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുന്നതിനും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു പഠിക്കുന്നതിനുപയോഗകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കും. അതിൽ ഒരു ന്യൂനതയുള്ളതു് നെൽകൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ വെറ്റ്ലാൻറ് അവിടെയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ അതിനാവശ്യമുള്ളസ്ഥലം അതിനടുത്തു തന്നെ പാട്ടത്തിനു കിട്ടാൻ വളരെ സൌകര്യമുണ്ട്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, കുറെപണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കുറെ സ്ഥലം നെൽകൃഷി ചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണം നന്നാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

MR. S. C. H. ROBINSON (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): May I ask, Sir, whether, if we take the grazing lands there for this purpose, the people will not complain that grazing lands are being used by the Agricultural Department?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*); I do not hear what Mr. Robinson says.

MR. S. C. H. ROBINSON (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Will not the people of the locality complain if a portion of the grazing lands is taken away for the use of the Agricultural Department?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അവിടെ ധാരാളം സ്ഥലമുണ്ട്. പത്തൊ അൻപതൊ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം അതിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു ദോഷവും വരാനില്ല. എനിക്കു ആ താലൂക്കിലെ സ്ഥിതി മിസ്റ്റർ റാബിൻസനോളംതന്നെ അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലെങ്കിലും ഏതാണ്ടു അറിയാമെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): May I know on which side of Alwaye the site suggested by Mr. Tarakan is situated?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): It is not in Alwaye; but to the south-east of Alwaye.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): May I know the name of that place?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): Vengola.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): How far is it from Alwaye?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): About five miles.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ടെയ്ണിൽനിന്നും എത്ര ദൂരമുണ്ട്.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അഞ്ചു മൈൽ ഉണ്ട്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*) : ടൌണിനടുത്തിരിക്കയല്ലേ അധികം നല്ലത്.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : സാധാരണ കൃഷിക്കാർ ടൌണിലല്ല അധികം താമസിക്കുന്നത് എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവു സ്കൂളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ടൌണിൽ പോകേണ്ട യാതൊരാവശ്യവുമില്ല. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ഫാമത്തിൽതന്നെ താമസിക്കണമെന്ന ഏർപ്പാട് ഉണ്ട്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആക്ഷേപമുണ്ടാകേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നായ ഫലം ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടു ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. സാധാരണ ഏഴാംക്ലാസ് പാസ്സാകുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റു കിട്ടിയാൽ ഉടനെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പുറകെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായിട്ടു നടക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ളയെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാൻ ഒരുക്കൂട്ടം ആളുകളെ സൃഷ്ടിക്കയാണ് ഈ വിദ്യാലയം ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അതിനെ കുറെക്കൂടി പ്രയോജനകരമാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിൽ നിന്നു പാസ്സായി വെളിയിൽവരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു അഞ്ചോപത്തോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ദാനമായികൊടുത്തു 1000 രൂപയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യയും കൊടുത്തു ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ രീതിയിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അവരെ നിർബന്ധിക്കണം. അങ്ങനെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ പല ഭാഗത്തും ഈ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ രീതിയിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നപക്ഷം ഇന്നത്തെ കൃഷി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെക്കൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ സംഗതികൾ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ എത്തിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I must admit that the Agricultural School at Alwaye is not situated at an ideal site. But, before I proceed further, I must explain how this Agricultural School happened to be started at Alwaye. The public of the Alangad taluk celebrated the Shashtiabdapurthi of His Highness the late Maha Raja. After the celebration was over, they found that they had some surplus funds which they wanted to spend for some useful purpose. The Committee corresponded with me and asked me if I would encourage them in starting an Agricultural School at Alwaye. They promised to construct the building, provided Government would agree to take it over and conduct the school. I wrote to the Government, and they agreed. On that understanding, the building that is now used for the school was constructed out of the funds collected by the public of Alangad. My friend, Mr. N. V. Joseph, I see, is anxious to speak on the motion. I am sure, he will object to the removal of the school from Alwaye to any other place. But, while conceding to a certain extent what Mr. Joseph has to say, I must certainly point out that the present site is not an ideal one. For a couple of months in the



LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

year—I cannot say that it takes place every year—the farm is submerged by flood. The flood lasts for a couple of days or so only. This does not do any harm to the crop. On the other hand, it does some good. When there is an unprecedented flood, as we had last year, it certainly does harm to the crops; but, that is a thing which we cannot help. The crops in other places also are damaged on such occasions. Anyhow, whenever there is flood, the farm goes under water, the crop may be destroyed and the students also may be inconvenienced. In this connection, I have a suggestion to make. It all depends upon whether I can get the necessary funds for the purpose. I do not want to remove the school from Alwaye. As a matter of fact, during summer, Alwaye is a splendid place for the students, the teachers and the crops. My proposal is that we may have the school at Alwaye during summer and transfer it to Vengola, the place suggested by Mr. Tarakan, during the other months of the year. If that is done, we can teach the students the cultivation of all crops, both irrigated and unirrigated, and the students will be considerably benefited thereby. But, this involves additional expenditure.

**MR. N. V. JOSEPH** (*Parur*): May I ask the Director of Agriculture whether it will not be possible to find out another site near the Alwaye town, instead of going as far as Vengola?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have not been able to find a suitable place anywhere near Alwaye.

**MR. N. V. JOSEPH** (*Parur*): May I know whether the Director of Agriculture has made enquiries with this object in view?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I made some enquiries before this school was started. I know there are some lands in Karukutti, but it is too far away. Unless Government acquire private lands, I do not think it possible to get lands anywhere near Alwaye. I made the above suggestion to satisfy both Mr. Joseph and Mr. Tarakan. If the Council allows funds, I have no objection to have the school at Alwaye for six months during the summer, and at Vengola for the other six months. But, before we decide to remove the school entirely from Alwaye, we have to remember the fact that the public of Alangad have contributed funds towards this institution. Government have taken over the building under the distinct understanding that they will run the school at Alwaye.

With regard to the other point mentioned by Mr. Tarakan, *viz.*, the practical utility of training students in the school, I must say that we are trying our best to make the instruction as practical as possible, and I am sure that Mr. Tarakan himself will admit this fact. We are giving them very few class lessons but a great deal of practical instruction. In addition to practical lessons in agriculture, we are also teaching them some carpentry and smithery so that each boy may be able to do the carpenter's and blacksmith's work which the cultivator ordinarily has to do. I think that everybody who has visited the school will agree that the instruction is made as practical as possible. But Mr. Tarakan's

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

argument is that it is not enough if we simply train these boys. He says that we must also provide them with the means for putting their training and knowledge into practice. That is a broad question of policy to which I cannot give an answer now. That is a question to be considered by Government. Personally, I should say that it is a very good suggestion. Government have framed rules in connection with the Land Colonisation Scheme. The boys who are trained in the Agricultural School may take lands under that scheme, and, if only Government will help them with some funds, it may be possible for them to make good use of their training in the Agricultural School.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): May I know whether Dr. Kunjan Pillai has any idea as to what the students, who have passed the examination in that school, are now doing?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): My idea from the very beginning was the same as that suggested by Mr. Tarakan.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): My question is whether the Director of Agriculture has any idea as to what the successful students are actually doing now.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Some of them are working in my department and others are troubling me for appointments, as Mr. Tarakan put it. The other day I received an application—a joint application from about half a dozen of them—stating that, if they are given lands and financial help, they are prepared to cultivate them.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): May I know whether the Agricultural Director has any means in view whereby these people might be made to take to agriculture as their profession?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): As I have already stated, some half-a-dozen students have already applied stating that they are prepared to take to cultivation. They are poor and, therefore, they want lands and money for starting cultivation. How far Government will be in a position to accede to their request, I am not in a position to say. Personally, I should think that it is very desirable that they are given the help they ask for.

**MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): Does not the Director of Agriculture think that landed proprietors should take advantage of the knowledge and training of these men and engage them for managing the cultivation of their lands?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): They ought to do so. In other countries, they are doing it.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): Is the Director of Agriculture aware of any one student who is actually engaged now in cultivation?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have no information on that point. Some have applied to me for lands.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**MR. A. K. PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): Is the Director of Agriculture aware that the Bengal Government are giving lands and money to such students?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I take the assurance from the member and hope that they do so in Bengal.

**MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*): ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ പഠിച്ചുവരുന്നവർക്കു ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സഹായം ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ആണ്ടുതോറും എന്തു സംഖ്യ ചിലവിടേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു ഡാക്ടർ: കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ളയ്ക്കറിയാമോ?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും എത്ര സ്ഥലംകൊടുക്കണമെന്നും എത്ര പണം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുമുള്ള ഒരു സ്കീം ഇതുവരെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിലേക്കു അയച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങനെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും.

**MR. N. V. JOSEPH** (*Parur*): Sir, as the Agricultural Director has already suggested, I have to oppose the motion of my friend Mr. Tarakan *very strongly*. Not because I belong to Alwaye; not on account of that reason alone. As the Director himself has observed, the idea of starting an Agricultural School at Alwaye originated from the people of the Alangad taluk. Unfortunately, the taluk has been abolished now. Even then, I think, the people of those *pakuthies* which belonged to the original Alangad taluk have some sort of right over that school. So it would be more or less a betrayal so far as the Alangad people are concerned, if the school is transferred from Alwaye to Vengola or any such other place. I cannot but agree with the Director when he said that the present site is not an ideal site. But, I venture to suggest that, since many places on the Periyar bank are inundated almost every year during the floods in the Periyar, it would be giving practical experiments to people, who cultivate the banks of the Periyar, if experiments on cultivation are conducted in the present school farm at Alwaye by the department. Because, that will be a method of showing to the people how they could save their crops even in spite of temporary inundations. I suspect that many lands, situated similarly to this site, are being inundated every year by the Periyar floods. My request is to select another plot somewhere near Alwaye so that the people of Alwaye may willingly co-operate with the Director in that matter. I am quite against depriving Alwaye of this institution. Moreover, considering the conveniences at Alwaye, seeing that it is almost the centre of Northern Travancore so far as communications and other facilities are concerned, it would be more advantageous to continue the school there and not to take it away to Vengola, a place where, as observed by Mr. Tarakan himself, there are very nearly ten thousand acres of waste land. That clearly shows how far the place is habitable. I think such a plot is not an ideal site even for an agricultural institution. So I oppose the motion of Mr. Tarakan.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ആലുവായിൽ ഉള്ള കൃഷിപാഠശാലയും അതോടുചേർന്നുള്ള തോട്ടവും വളരെ അസൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്താണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരിക്കുന്നത് എന്ന് മിസ്റ്റർ തരകൻ പറയുന്നതിനോടു ഞാൻ വളരെ യോജിക്കുന്നു. ആ സ്കൂളും തോട്ടവും അവിടെനിന്നു മാറേണ്ടതാണ്. പക്ഷെ അവടെനിന്നും വളരെദൂരെ മാറുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ തോട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നു രണ്ടും മൂന്നും മൈൽ ദൂരത്തു തെക്കും വടക്കും ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ റോഡിനടുത്തു ധാരാളമായി ഉണ്ട്. കുടികളുടെ വകയായ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അവിടെ പാട്ടത്തിനു കിട്ടും. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാറ്റി ഇടാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ പാഠശാലയും കൃഷിത്തോട്ടവും സന്ദർശിക്കണമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ വിചാരിച്ചാൽ എളുപ്പത്തിൽ അവിടെ എത്താൻസാധിക്കയില്ല. രണ്ടു് ആറിന്റെയും മദ്ധ്യത്തിലാണ് തോട്ടം സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നത്. റയിൽവെപാലം വഴിവേണം അവിടെ പോകുവാൻ. ചിലപ്പോൾ പോകാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു പാലത്തിന്റെ അറ്റത്തു് ഒരു ബോർഡ് ഇരിക്കുന്നതായികാണാം. തോട്ടത്തിലും അതിനുചുറ്റുമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളും മിക്ക അവസരങ്ങളിലും വെള്ളം കയറി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മരച്ചീനിമുതലായ സാധനങ്ങൾ എത്രദിവസം കൊണ്ടാണു അഴുകി തുടങ്ങുന്നത് എന്നുള്ള മാതൃക അവിടെനിന്നും കിട്ടും എന്നല്ലാതെ അവയുടെ ആദായത്തെ കാണിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. (ചിരി). കർക്കടകം, ചിങ്ങം ഈ മാസങ്ങളിൽ എട്ടുപത്തു ദിവസം വരെ ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വെള്ളത്താൽ മൂടിക്കിടക്കുന്നത് സാധാരണയാണ്.

MR. N.V.JOSEPH (*Parur*): ഇങ്ങനെ വെള്ളംകയറി മൂടിക്കിടക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം എത്ര ഏക്കർ ഉണ്ടാകും?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടു്. സൂക്ഷ്മമായി പറവാൻ കണക്കെടുക്കണം.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): അതിൽ കുടിയാനവന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥലം എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതിനു വിഷമം ഉണ്ടു്. തീച്ചയായ കണക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. കുടികളുടെ സ്ഥലം മാറ്റി എടുക്കുവാൻ കഴികയില്ലല്ലോ?

എന്നാൽ ഈ സ്കൂൾ മാറ്റിസ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു സ്ഥലം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു പ്രയാസമില്ല. ഇത് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു മാറ്റാൻ കഴിയും. ആലുവാപട്ടണത്തിൽ നാനാഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും കൃഷിക്കാർ വിളവു സാധനങ്ങൾ വി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ൽക്കാൻ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഒരു മാക്കറ് ഉണ്ട്. കൃഷിക്കാക്ക് പട്ടണത്തിൽ സാധാരണ വർണം. അവക്ക് കൃഷിത്തോട്ടം കണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കാമല്ലൊ. അതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെയേരെ മാറാതിരിക്കുന്നതാണ് നല്ലത്.

പിന്നെ അവിടെനിന്നും പഠിച്ചുപോകുന്നവക്ക് എല്ലാം ഒരു സംഖ്യകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നത് ന്യായമല്ല. കൃഷിവായ്പ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു മതി. അവിടെ പഠിക്കുന്ന അധികവും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങൾ അല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളവക്ക് എല്ലാം കൃഷിയിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു അവകാശമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ മിക്കവാറും അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല. ഓരോ തൊഴിലും ഓരോരുത്തരും പരമ്പരയായി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളെ ചേർക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ പഠിപ്പു പ്രവർത്തിയുപോണ ഉപയോഗത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും തൻനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങളുടെ കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുന്നതിനും മാർഗ്ഗമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. സാധുക്കൾക്കും മരച്ചീനികൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ അതിനുപോകാതെ പഠിച്ചിറങ്ങുന്നവർ എല്ലാം ഉദ്യോഗത്തെ ആശിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണു സാധാരണ കണ്ടുവരുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു സ്കൂളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ നോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ തരകന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): I also wish to make a few observations with regard to the school at Alwaye. After hearing several of the members, the impression produced upon me is that the school is intended to impart instruction with a view to be a pass-port to the Government service.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): May I point out, Sir, that this is not the object of the school ?

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): It may not be the object, but it is with this object that students come to the school. I think most of them get scholarships also. If it is calculated to develop the agriculture of the country, the best thing will be to tell the pupils openly that they will not be entertained in the department and that they must take to land and improve agriculture. If this is acted upon, I think the usefulness of the institution will be increased and Alwaye and its suburbs will be benefited. I think that it is to benefit the people of North Travancore that the Agricultural School at Alwaye has been started and I am also aware that there is no other school in the whole of the northern

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

taluks. As the school will be of some sort of help to those suffering people who are trying to remove the cocoanut pest, I think another school may be opened between Minachil and Ettumanur so that the people there may be benefited by the instruction given there. We have an experimental farm at Minachil where it is said that the cocoanut pest is doing much harm. May I suggest, Sir, that another school of the same sort may be opened somewhere on the southern side of Kottaaym, say at Changanachery or Ambalapuzha, for the benefit of *punja* cultivation ?

**MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR** (*Shertallai*): May I know whether, by increasing the number of schools we do not increase also the number of people for Government jobs?

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): At present it may be. The number of schools is increased for getting the necessary training. With these observations, I support the motion.

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Sir, if it is made clear that the students in the Agricultural School will not be given any appointment under the present conditions, there will be no applicants—

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): Several people have been given appointments, that is what Dr. Kunjan Pillai said.

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): If it is made clear that those who receive instruction in the Agricultural School at Alwaye or in other schools will not be given any Government appointment, the chances are that students will not seek admission to the schools. That is the mentality of the people.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): May I know from Mr. Mammen Mappillai whether there are not land-owners in Madras and Bombay who have been trained as agriculturists in Madras, Saidapet and other places ?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I am quite aware of that. I am also aware that the Coimbatore Agricultural College authorities as well as the Government of Madras have been complaining that the genuine agriculturists are not availing themselves of the facilities afforded to them in the College.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): May I know what then is the use of maintaining a school like that ?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Of course, in course of time, by force of circumstances some good may be derived.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): Does the member mean that we should encourage such students ?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Yes. We can get some people inoculated with the better ideas of education. I also think that, in the long run, they will also be of help to the people. I have heard the demand made by the people for Agricultural

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

Schools, here and there, under the impression that the location of a school brings some adequate good to the country. But the very people who are pressing for schools are not prepared to send their students to these schools. That has been my experience in the past.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If the schools are worked in the morning or evening, as the Law College, would it not attract more pupils?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): In a rural area like Alwaye, it may not make any difference. In places like Bombay or London, it may make some difference, because both day and night people are employed there. But here the difficulty is how to kill time. We now send our boys to English schools and Agricultural schools because they serve them as pass-port for Government employment. So it is not desirable that we should tell them that those who received or receive instruction in the school will not be given appointments in Government service. Therefore it is not desirable that they should be told definitely and positively that they will not be appointed in Government service. I do not think the multiplication of Government Agricultural Schools will be of any use. When the students find that they are not given any employment, probably, the Alwaye School itself will have to be abolished. Therefore I do not think that it is yet time to think of the multiplication of such schools.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): What does he say about the transfer of the school?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I do not support the idea of the transfer at all.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): What does he say about the continuance of the school?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): The necessary staff and equipment for the school has been provided and it should go on for a time until the people take greater interest in agricultural improvements. As regards the transfer of the school, I am against it as it will involve additional expenditure in the shape of buildings &c. I would desire to see it continued as long as it is found really useful.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it not advisable to give agricultural knowledge in our ordinary schools?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I do not think it is advisable or desirable to burden the curriculum of the ordinary schools.

**MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*): ഈ സ്കൂൾ ആലുവായിൽനിന്നും മാറ്റുന്നതിനു തടസ്സമായി പല കാരണങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. മിസ്റ്റർ ജോസഫ് പറഞ്ഞ തടസ്സം ആലങ്ങാട്ട് താലൂക്കിൽ ഉള്ള ആളുകൾ ഷിഫ്റ്റ്ബുക്ക് സംബന്ധിച്ചു പിരിച്ചു പണം കൊ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

എട്ടത്തു ഈ സ്കൂൾ പണിയുന്നതിനു ഉപയോഗിച്ചു എന്നാണ്. അങ്ങനെ ആലങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ ഉള്ള ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പിരിച്ച സംഖ്യ ഇതിലേക്കു ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനേക്കാൾ അഞ്ചോ പത്തോ ഇരട്ടി സംഖ്യ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പിരിച്ചു ഇതിലേക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആലങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ ഉള്ളവരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ അവകാശം പറയാൻ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ ആളുകൾക്കും അവകാശം ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

**Mr. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): വേങ്ങോല പഴയ ആലങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിലാണോ?

**Mr. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*): അല്ലാ. പിന്നെ എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു ആലങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണ്. പഴയ ആലങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിലുൾപ്പെട്ട ആലുവാ, തുക്കാക്കര, കോതകുളങ്ങര ഈ മൂന്നു പകുതികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ കുന്നത്തുനാടു താലൂക്കിൽ ചേത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ മൂന്നു പകുതികളിൽ നിന്നാണ് പ്രധാനമായി മേല്പറഞ്ഞ സംഖ്യ പിരിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു. വേങ്ങോല ഇപ്പോൾ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതും കുന്നത്തുനാടു താലൂക്കിന്റെ മദ്ധ്യത്തിലാണ്. ആകയാൽ അതു ഒരു വലിയ പ്രയാസമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അതു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ആളുകൾക്കും ഒരുപോലെ അവകാശമുള്ള ഒരു ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷൻ എന്നുള്ളതാണ് എനിക്കു പ്രധാനമായി പറയാനുള്ള സമാധാനം.

പിന്നെ അതിനെ ആലുവാപട്ടണത്തിൽ നിന്നും വളരെ ദൂരെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു അശാസ്യമല്ലെന്നാണു് ചില സാമാജികന്മാർ പറയുന്നത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയെ അരുവിക്കരെക്കൊണ്ടു സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ ഗാഢമായി ആലോചിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ പ്രയോജനത്തെ പ്രധാനമായി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു നടത്തിവരുന്ന ഈ കൃഷിസ്കൂളിനെ പട്ടണത്തിൽനിന്നും മാറുന്നതിനു ഇതു വളരെ ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മലവെള്ളം കയറി കൃഷിക്കുദോഷം വരുന്നതിനാൽ കൃഷിയെ മലവെള്ളത്തിൽ നിന്നും രക്ഷപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഉള്ളമാർഗ്ഗം കുടികൾക്കു കാണിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു സ്കൂൾ അവിടെത്തന്നെ വച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നാണു് മിസ്റ്റർ ജോസഫ് പറയുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ മലവെള്ളത്തിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷപ്പെടാൻ ഉള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം എന്തെങ്കിലും ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ള കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നോ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാധിക്കുമെന്നോ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല (ചിരി). ഇപ്പോൾ സ്കൂളിൽ



LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

നത്തിവരുന്ന പഠിത്തത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച എനിക്കു യാതൊരാക്ഷേപവു മില്ലാ. അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞതായി ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകാം ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ഞാൻ മാപ്പു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I am glad to hear that.

**MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*): പിന്നെ ഈ സ്കൂളിൽനിന്നും പഠിച്ചു വെളിയിൽപോകുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഖ്യ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം അതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നു ചില സാമാജികന്മാർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ലോണുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ നാലോ അഞ്ചോ വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞുതിരിച്ചു കിട്ടത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നേ എനിക്കു അപേക്ഷയുള്ളൂ. ഒരുപക്ഷേ ചിലവു തിരിച്ചു കിട്ടാതെ പോയാലും തരക്കേടില്ലെന്നും അതു പ്രയോജനകരമായ വഴിയിലാണു ചിലവാകുന്നതെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു ദോഷംവരികയില്ലെന്നുമാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, the discussion on this motion has been interesting. The wide question of the necessity and advantages of vocational or industrial training has been discussed. We have heard a great deal about the necessity of changing the educational policy and giving it a vocational or industrial side. Here is a small attempt made by Government to impart agricultural instruction to boys. I may assure my friend Mr. Kunjitomman that there is nothing to prevent the sons of actual cultivators from joining the school. On the other hand, we will welcome them as we want the sons of actual cultivators to be trained in agriculture. But I cannot say that our appeal has been responded to by them liberally. There are, I believe, some boys, though they are not very many, who have got lands and will be able to cultivate them. When we started this school, we told the boys who sought admission that they should not look forward for any appointment in Government service and that their object must be to go back to their land and take to agriculture. They agreed to do so at that time but, afterwards, they came to me one by one, and worried me for appointments. I took some of them into my department, but a great many of them are still unemployed and my idea is—

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): May I know from Dr. Kunjan Pillai whether he found any difficulty in finding students seeking admission to the school?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes, there is difficulty. We had 130 applications in the first year

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

and selected 30. In the second year, we received only about 50 applications and only 15 were selected. I fully agree with Mr. Mammen Mappilai that in the next year or two we may not get sufficient boys to run the school. The people have been agitating that the present system of education is literary and that they want vocational or industrial education. Government are prepared to make this institution as useful as possible, but, if we do not get the co-operation of the public, we cannot run the school, and I fear that the school will have to be closed. To avoid such a contingency, I am submitting a proposal to Government to give facilities to these boys to take to cultivation. How far this scheme is practicable, I cannot say now. Anyhow, that is the only way of giving employment to these boys, if we do not want them to seek Government service. We must instruct and influence the parents to send their boys to the school not with a view to procure appointments later on, but to send them back to the land and develop cultivation. I may also mention that often my respected friends come to me for recommendation to get their sons admission to Agricultural Colleges outside Travancore. When they come, they say that they do not want their boys to enter Government service and that they only want to give practical instruction to them in order to improve their lands. But when the boys come back after training, I am troubled to see that something is provided for them. Sir, the public should cooperate with Government and see that advantage is taken of the practical instruction imparted in the Agricultural School and similar other institutions.

**MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*): I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion 230.***

**MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*); Sir I beg to move the following motion;—

*"230. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·56 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.*

I move this motion for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Government to certain grave defects in the agricultural policy of the Government. I believe the Agricultural Department was organised by Government to encourage agriculture in the country and to help the people in finding out better methods of agriculture and to bring them into operation. So far, what the Government has been doing is to train a number of agricultural experts in different institutions, to bring them into the country and give them appointments. This, I beg to submit, does not encourage agriculture. The people of this country know very well, even without this action on the part of the Government, that Government service is honourable and that it is remunerative. All that has been accomplished is the appointment of these agricultural experts as Government officers. What I suggest is that agricultural experts who are trained in foreign places, say in institutions in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

India, either at the Government expense or at their own expense should not straightway be appointed as Government servants. They should be only encouraged to start agriculture on their own initiative. For that purpose any advance that may be required, on proper security may be given to them. As a recompense for these helps from Government to conduct agricultural farms, they should be required to publish the results of their experiments from time to time in the *Government Gazette*. I also think that they should be asked to give all facilities to the public who want to visit their farms. By such a course on the part of Government, they will be able to show that agriculture is an honourable profession and that it can be carried out to advantage.

Another defect which I have to point out is that the Agricultural Department has shown a tendency to encourage monopolies, and one such monopoly that will come in for criticism in another motion is the lime-shell monopoly. I do not want to deal with it now. There was some years ago a talk that the *payals* in the lakes were to be given on contract to certain persons. What I wish to say now is that all such systems of contracts or monopolies should be discouraged by the department. It may be necessary for the Agricultural Department to safeguard the natural resources of the lakes. The best way to do that will be not by granting monopoly but by the system of licenses which is followed as regards fishing. If there is any danger that the natural resources in the lakes will be used up, the best way will be put a limit to the amount that can be taken at a time or during the year. In these ways, I hope that these defects can be remedied. With these objects, I move this motion.

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*):- ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ പ്രധാന മുതലെടുപ്പും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗവും കൃഷിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ളത് വ്യക്തമാണെല്ലോ. കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്തെന്നാൽ റിസർവ്വ് ബൌണ്ടറിഅതിനെ തടുക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പൊഴുള്ള കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങിൽ കൂടുതൽ വിളവുണ്ടാക്കാനുള്ള കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ പരിശ്രമങ്ങളും ഇതുവരെ പ്രയോജനത്തിൽ വന്നിട്ടില്ല. പുതിയകൃഷികളൊന്നും നാട്ടിൽ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. നിലക്കടല, പഞ്ഞി, ചോളം മുതലായ കൃഷികൾ വ്യാപിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർപറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ അന്വേഷിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ ഇതൊന്നും കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നും അതെങ്കിലും കൃഷിചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നും വ്യക്തമായി അറിയാം. പഞ്ഞികൃഷി മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ ചിലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും തന്നെ ചെയ്യുകാണിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ അതുഗുണമായില്ല. പിന്നെ കൃഷിഉപകരണങ്ങളെപറ്റിയാണ് എനിക്കുപറയാനുള്ളത്. പു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

തിയമാതിരിയിലുള്ള കൃഷിഉപകരണങ്ങളും കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ അധികം പ്രചരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. പുതിയമാതിരിയിലുള്ള കലപ്പകളും വളരെ പ്രയോജനകരങ്ങളാണെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു ഉപയോഗിച്ചു നോക്കി വളരെ പ്രയോജനകരങ്ങളാണെന്നു കാണിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ പ്രചാരത്തിൽവരുമായിരുന്നുവല്ലോ.

ഓരോതരം കൃഷികൾക്കും ബാധിക്കുന്നരോഗങ്ങൾക്കുശമനം ഉണ്ടാക്കാനും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ. ചാഴി, പുഴു മുതലായവയുടെ ഉപദ്രവത്തിൽനിന്നു നെൽകൃഷിയെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനോ തെങ്ങുരോഗത്തിനു പ്രതിവിധികണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു നടപ്പിലാക്കുനോ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. രോഗം ബാധിച്ച തെങ്ങുകളെ വെട്ടികളയാൻ പറയുകയാണ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അനേകലക്ഷം രൂപയും പതിനാലുവർഷവും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു കീലവുചെയ്തിട്ടും സാരമായഫലമൊന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനപദ്ധതിയിൽ വളരെ വൈകല്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കണം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിക്കും മണ്ണിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിക്കും പറ്റിയ നൂതനകൃഷികൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിപോലെയുള്ള ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടിയ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പോയിഅന്വേഷണം നടത്തി അവിടെ ആദായകരങ്ങളായികാണുന്ന കൃഷികളെതിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു ശരിയായിപരീക്ഷിച്ചുറിഞ്ഞു ആദായകരമാണെന്നു നല്ലവണ്ണം ബോധപ്പെട്ടശേഷം മാത്രമേ അതിനെ ലഘുലേഖനമൂലവും മറ്റും രാജ്യത്തിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാവൂ. യൂറോപ്യൻ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലോ ഉത്തരഇൻഡ്യയിലോ ഉള്ള കൃഷികളും കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ അധികംപ്രചാരത്തിൽ വരുത്താൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. കുമ്മായം വളമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ നല്ലതാണെന്നു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ ഉപദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇവിടെ ചില പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവിവരവും ഇവിടെ പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കായലിലെ കക്കായെല്ലാം കുത്തകകൊടുത്തിരിക്കയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൃഷിക്കാക്കുവളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. കക്കാ ഭവനം പണിയാനും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതു കുത്തകചരക്കാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ സങ്കടമുണ്ടാകും. ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു സ്വല്പം ആദായമുണ്ടാകുമായിരിക്കാം. മൂവാറുപുഴ ഒന്നര ചക്രമോ മറ്റോ വിലയായികിട്ടുമായിരുന്ന കക്കാ ഇപ്പോൾലേലംവന്നശേഷം അഞ്ചു ചക്രം, ആറു ചക്രം വരെവിലയായിരിക്കുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

എന്തായാലും ശരി; വളം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സാധനമായ കക്കാജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൌകര്യമായികിട്ടണം. കക്കാലേലം വേണ്ടെന്നുവയ്ക്കണം. നാട്ടിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ നിന്നുംതന്നെ കുറെ ആളുകളെതിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു ഒരു കമ്മറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി കൃഷിതോട്ടങ്ങളെ പരിശോധിക്കാനും കൃഷിയെപറ്റിവേണ്ട അന്വേഷണം നടത്താനും ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്താൽ കൊള്ളാം. ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് ആ ഒരു പദ്ധതിസ്വീകരിക്കണം. പുന്തൻകൃഷികൾ രാജ്യത്തു പരത്തുവാൻ ഇല്ലെന്നു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമേൻറു പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. മരച്ചീനികൃഷി ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതല്ല. വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും വന്നതാണ്. പറങ്കിമാവു് പിരുത്തിച്ചക്ക ഇതെല്ലാം വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും കൊണ്ടുവരപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. റബ്ബർ യൂറോപ്യന്മാർ ഇവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്തതിനു ശേഷമാണ് നാട്ടുകാർ ആ കൃഷി സ്വീകരിച്ചതു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെപണം കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഈ വിധം ചിലവുചെയ്തു പ്രയോജനകരമല്ലാതെ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അതുവളരെ സങ്കടമാണെന്നു ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരൻറെ നിലയിലോ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിഎന്നനിലയിലോ ഇവിടെ തുറന്നുപറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): പുതിയ കൃഷി പ്രചാരത്തിൽ വന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഒട്ടുക്കുംപ്പെട്ടുത്തിയാണോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഞാൻ തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ള സമ്മതിക്കുമായിരിക്കും. അവിടേയും പുതിയ കൃഷിക്രമം പ്രചരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് കൃഷിക്കാരിൽനിന്നും ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലത്തു പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു എനിക്കുപറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. പുതിയ കൃഷിക്രമം പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്ന ഒരുമയോടെ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കും.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻറെ പ്രവൃത്തികൊണ്ടു് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രയോജനത്തിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എനിക്കു ചില കൃഷിക്കാരുമായി പരിചയക്കാനിടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെ സാരമായ ക്ഷാമമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണു അറിവു.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ നാടു ധാരാളം തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയുള്ള സ്ഥലമാണോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): തെങ്ങുകൃഷി മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ താലൂക്കിന്റെ തെക്കുഭാഗത്തുണ്ട്. വടക്കുഭാഗത്തില്ല.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അവിടെ തെങ്ങുകൾക്കു രോഗം ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മീനച്ചൽ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നു രോഗം അങ്ങോട്ടും കടന്നുവരികയാണു.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അവിടങ്ങളിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റുകാർ പരിശോധന നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മീനച്ചൽതാലൂക്കിൽ ഒരു ഗ്രഹസ്ഥന്റെ തോട്ടത്തിൽ തെങ്ങുരോഗത്തിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചികിത്സ നടത്തിയതായും പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകാതെ ഒടുവിൽ തെങ്ങു മിക്കവാറും നശിച്ചതായും കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി, കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളി മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ തെങ്ങുരോഗം ശമിച്ചതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മീനമുള്ള ചില തെങ്ങുകൾക്കു ചികിത്സക്രമമൊന്നും മീനം ഭേദപ്പെട്ടതായിട്ടും കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ചികിത്സകൊണ്ടു ഭേദമായതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) ഇതുവരെ ഞാൻ അങ്ങിനെ കേട്ടിട്ടില്ല.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിക്കുമോ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പോയതായി പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എനിക്കു തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പല കൃഷിക്കാരെയും പരിചയമുണ്ടു.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉള്ള അനേകം ആളുകളും കൃഷിവഞ്ചന നിസ്സാരമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നതായി പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ?

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITHOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): മുഖ്യമായ ഒരു ആളിന്റെ പേർ പറയാമോ?

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പറയാം. മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ള.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഞാൻ അങ്ങനെ എപ്പോഴാണു് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്? കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പറ്റി എന്തെങ്കിലും ദോഷാരോപണം ഞാൻ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കോന്നി മുളകുതോട്ടം പരിശോധിച്ചപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞു. ഞാനും മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ളയും മിസ്റ്റർ ഡോമനിക്ക് തൊമ്മനും കൂടി കോന്നി മുളകുതോട്ടം കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ആണു പറഞ്ഞതു്.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ആ പറഞ്ഞതബദ്ധം ആണെന്നു് മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഓർമ്മിച്ചാൽകൊള്ളാം.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഫാറം നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടുകൃഷിക്കു വളരെ ഉപയോഗമുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എനിക്കു് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നും അതോടുകൂടി അങ്ങിനെ ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മനോടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും പറഞ്ഞുകേൾക്കാൻ ഇടയായതുകൊണ്ടു് എനിക്കു് ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി സപ്ലം പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മീനച്ചൽ താലൂക്കിൽ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ പരിശ്രമങ്ങൾ കാണു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ന്നില്ലെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ഐ. ജോസഫ് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു ന്യായമായി കരുതുന്നു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രമങ്ങൾ മീനച്ചൽ താലൂക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വേണ്ടതാണെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതും ന്യായംതന്നെയാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികൾ കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടരെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതുതന്നെയാണ്. എന്നാൽ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറയുന്നതു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ഇതുവരെ അനേകലക്ഷം രൂപായും ഓരോ വർഷത്തെ കാലമായി ചിലവാക്കിയിരുന്നിട്ടും യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നാണ്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ചേരാൻ വേറെ ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ലാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പ്രയോജനം ഒന്നും ഇല്ലെന്നല്ല പറഞ്ഞതു്. സാരമായ പ്രയോജനം ഒന്നുംഇല്ലെന്നാണു്. അതായത് പുത്തൻകൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളോ കൃഷികളോ കൃഷിയുടെ രോഗശമനത്തിനുള്ള വഴികളോ ഒന്നും പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണു.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അതെ. അതായതു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും സാരമായ സംഗതികളൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല് എന്നതന്നെയാണു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു്. തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രമഫലങ്ങൾ പൂർണ്ണമായി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാൻ എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരിൽപലരും തയ്യാറുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരനായതുകൊണ്ടും എന്റെ തൊഴിൽ പ്രധാനമായി കൃഷിയായതുകൊണ്ടും തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂർ അതിലേയ്ക്കു് വളരെ യോജിച്ച സ്ഥലമായതുകൊണ്ടും ഈ അഭിപ്രായം ധൈര്യമായി പറയാൻ എനിക്കു മടിതോന്നുന്നില്ലാ.

മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറയുന്നതു കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബാങ്കുനെല്ലും പിന്നെ കാണാനില്ലെന്നാണു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): രാജ്യത്തിൽ പ്രചരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നല്ലാതെ കാണാനില്ലെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ബാങ്കുനെല്ലു് വളരെപേർ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവരുന്നു. അതിനു മറ്റുള്ള നെല്ലിനു് കിട്ടുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള വില കിട്ടി വരാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഓരോരുത്തരും അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു മാത്രമെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവ



LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

രുന്നൊള്ളൂ. അങ്ങനെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഈ ബാങ്കു നെല്ലു് കാഴ്ചയിൽ വളരെ ചെറുതാണ്. നല്ല ദഹനശക്തി ഇല്ലാത്തവക്ക് ഈ നെല്ലു വളരെ ഗുണം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. ഈ നെല്ലു ഇവിടത്തെ കാലദേശാവസ്ഥക്കു ചേരുന്ന ഒരു വിത്തിനമാണെന്നും ആയതു ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ള ഇവിടെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതാണെന്നും സമ്മതിക്കാതെ തരമില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : ഈ നെല്ലു കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലം എത്ര ഏക്കർ ഉണ്ടാകും?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഇത്ര ഏക്കറുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കൃത്യപ്പെടുത്തി പറയാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാ. നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടിലും ഇടനാട്ടിലും ൬ ൦ , ൦ ൦ ൦ ത്തോളം ഏക്കർ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഈ നെല്ലു എത്രസ്ഥലത്തു കൃഷിയിട്ടുവരുന്നു എന്നു പറയാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എങ്കിലും ഉദ്ദേശം പറയാനും സാധിക്കുകയില്ലയൊ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : സാധിക്കയില്ല. അവിടെ ബാങ്കു നെല്ലു കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ടെന്നും എനിക്കു അറിയാവുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനു പ്രചാരമുണ്ടെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാ.

മറൊരുസംഗതി മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞതു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ കലപ്പകൾ പ്രചാരത്തിൽ ഇല്ലെന്നാണു. അതു ഒട്ടും തന്നെ ശരിയായ അഭിപ്രായമല്ലാ. ഓരോ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയും വീടുകളിൽ ഒന്നിലധികം കലപ്പവീതം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : അതു പുതിയ മാതിരികലപ്പ ആണൊ പഴയതാണൊ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : പണ്ടുള്ള കലപ്പകളെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നില്ലാ. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പ്രചാരത്തിൽ വരുത്തീട്ടുള്ള കലപ്പകളെപ്പറ്റിയാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു. അതു് നെൽകൃഷിക്കു വളരെപ്പറ്റിയതും കൂടുതലായി ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു് സംശയമില്ലാ. ഈ കലപ്പകൾതന്നെയാണു് പുരയിടങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത. നെൽകൃഷിക്കു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ വളരെ കൂടുതലായി പുരയിടങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : മോട്ടോർ കലപ്പകൊണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതിൽ പിന്നെ അതു ധാരാളമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : അറിയാം. പെരുഞ്ചെലമു എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു വ ൦ ൦-ൽ പരം ഏക്കർ നിലങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതിനുഅവിടെയുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാർ ഒന്നിച്ചു ചേർന്നു ഈ മോട്ടോർ കലപ്പ കൊണ്ടു വന്നുപലപ്പോഴുംശ്രമവും ഉപയോഗിക്കയും അതിനാൽ വലിയ ഫലം കിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം.

ഇനി വളങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, കുമ്മായം ഒരു വളമായി തീർന്നതു കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരുടെശ്രമത്താലാണ്. കുമ്മായം ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ കൽക്കുളം താലൂക്കിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരിൽ വളരെ പേർക്കും നല്ല അഭിപ്രായമില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അതു സർവ്വസാധാരണമായി എല്ലാവരും ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നു. വളങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രചാരം പിണ്ണാക്കിനാണു കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. അതിനു മുമ്പു കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പിണ്ണാക്കു് ഉപയോഗിക്ക പതിവില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ഡയറക്ടരുടേയും മറ്റും ശ്രമങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു പിണ്ണാക്കിനെ തരംതിരിക്കയായിരുന്നു ചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്നതു്. അപ്പോൾ പിണ്ണാക്കു് നല്ലതാണെന്നു അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലായിരുന്നു. പിന്നീടു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള പല ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരും ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ചു പിണ്ണാക്കിനെ പാകം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തു ഉപയോഗിച്ചും ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനു ശേഷമാണു ഇപ്പോൾ സർവ്വസാധാരണമായി എല്ലാവരും ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ പിണ്ണാക്കു ചെക്കിൽ നിന്നും പുറത്തു വിടുന്ന ഉടൻ അതിനെ വാങ്ങി കൊണ്ടുപോയി കൃഷിക്കു ധാരാളമായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നു.

കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു ഒറ്റതൊരു നടുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു. ഒറ്റതാർ നടണമെന്നു ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ള പ്രസംഗിച്ച കാലത്തു കൃഷിക്കാരിൽ ആരുംതന്നെ അതു വകവയ്ക്കാതെയാണു് ഇരുന്നതു്.

MR N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*) : വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും അങ്ങിനെ ആണോ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എനിക്കു് അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാ.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**MR. N. V. JOSEPH** (*Parur*) : മുമ്പേ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച നടപ്പിലുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടർ അവിടെ വന്നു പ്രസംഗിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പേയും അതിൽ പിന്നെ സപ്പ്ലൈ കാലവും തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒറഞ്ഞാറുനടവില്ലായ്മീരുന്നു.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*) : ഇങ്ങനെചെയ്യുവരുന്ന വളരെ കൃഷി സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : വളരെ കൃഷി സ്ഥലങ്ങളുള്ളതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*) : അത് അന്വന്വളിയിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ അനന്തസുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷമാണ് അറിഞ്ഞതു്.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഞാൻ എന്റെ അനുഭവം കൊണ്ടു പറയുകയാണ്. അതിലേക്കു എനിക്കു അനന്തസുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യരുടേയൊമറുള്ളവരുടേയോ അഭിപ്രായം അറിയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാ. എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിൽ എനിക്കു ധാരാളം അറിവുള്ളതിനാൽ അഭിപ്രായ വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളെപററി നോക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാ.

ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ള ഒറഞ്ഞാർ നടുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും പ്രസംഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറീയാം. അങ്ങിനെ പ്രസംഗിച്ചതിൽ പിന്നീടും പലേ കൃഷിക്കാരും അതിനെ കൈക്കൊള്ളാതിരുന്നു. അതിൽ പിന്നീട എന്റെ പ്രദേശത്തു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ചില ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ വരികയും ഒറഞ്ഞാറുനടുന്നതു ആദായകരമാണെന്നു അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു നിലത്തിൽ കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കയും അതിന്റെ വിളവിനെ വിളവു് എന്തുണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നു അവിടത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാരെ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തികൊടുക്കയുംചെയ്തു. കൃഷി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ തന്നെ ക്രടെഇരുന്നു നിലം നടുവിക്കയും, അതു വിളവെടുക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ആ ടിക്കുകാരെ എല്ലാം വിളിച്ചു വരുത്തി അവരെ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇങ്ങനെ കാണിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതിൽ പിന്നീടു് എല്ലാനിലത്തിലും ഒറഞ്ഞാറു് നട്ടു തുടങ്ങി. കൃലിക്കാർ കിട്ടാത്തതായ അവസരങ്ങളും ഒഴിച്ചു മറെറല്ലാസമയത്തും ഒറഞ്ഞാർ തന്നെയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ നട്ടുവരുന്നതു്. ഇതു് ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻ പിള്ളയുടെ പരിശ്രമഫലമാണെന്നു ആരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

മുളകു തോട്ടത്തിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിതൊമ്മനും ഞാനും ഡൊമനിക് തൊമ്മനും പോയിഎന്നും മുളകു തോട്ടം കണ്ടപ്പോൾ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ട

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മെൻറിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ഒരഭിപ്രായം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നാം മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞി തൊമ്മൻ പറയുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം ഈ കൌൺസിലിലെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരുമെംബരായതുകൊണ്ടു അതിന്റെ പരമാത്ഥത്തെ പറയാൻ എനിക്കു വളരെ മടി തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടു്. എതായാലും ഞാൻ അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമേ പറയുന്നൊള്ളു. തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽമുളകു കൃഷി വളരെ കുറവാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴും അതു് പ്രചാരത്തിൽ വന്നു തുടങ്ങീട്ടേ ഉള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു മുളകു തോട്ടം കണ്ടാൽ ശരിയായ ഒരഭിപ്രായം പറയുന്നതിനുള്ള ജ്ഞാനം എനിക്കില്ലാ. ഞാൻ ചെന്നു നോക്കിയപ്പോൾ സക്കാർ തോട്ടത്തിൽ കായഫലം തുടങ്ങീട്ടില്ലായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെപററി ഒരഭിപ്രായം പറയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലാ.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I wish to make an observation in this connection and that is this. The learned Director, in the course of his expatiation on vocational education, regretted that people who were clamouring for vocational training are not sufficiently responding to the proper call made by the authorities. I should think that this failure on their part is but a reflection of the failure of the department. For, I am sure that the learned Director will admit that nothing succeeds like success. Working on the present conditions, neither the Agricultural Department nor the Industries Department can expect people to respond to their calls if they start educational or industrial schools on the present lines. They are working in the most unbusinesslike manner. Perhaps the failure may be the inevitable result of an experimental stage. I do not blame the departments concerned; but the *obiter dictum* by the learned Director on the supposed apathy of the people in not responding to the calls, I must protest against. The failures that must necessarily attend an experimental stage of any work might be appreciated by the people who know the business, but may not be appreciated by the people at large. They can see only that the present system by which agricultural farms are worked is not so paying as the ordinary lay system that is being followed in the country. Therefore it is that the real agriculturists are not taking advantage of those so-called agricultural educational institutions. If, on the other hand, they could show at any time that these farms and these educational institutions could be made immediately useful to the people, I am sure that they will readily respond. I am emphasising this point only to show that, if proper vocational training is given in any department, whether in agriculture or industries, or any cottage bye-industry, and if it is only worked properly, and if it is demonstrated to the people that it is not going to be a failure but will be a success, it will be readily availed of.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What about the spinning propaganda of Mahatma Gandhi in British India?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It is progressing; it is wonderfully progressing.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, in this connection, a few words from me will dispel the mist that seems to enshroud this part of the House. Of course, I speak with a certain amount of responsibility when I say that I have no hesitation whatsoever to repudiate the sentiments of Mr. Kunjitomman, particularly with respect to improvements in agriculture in South Travancore. Sir, Nanjinad is the backbone of South Travancore and its chief occupation is agriculture, particularly the cultivation of paddy. As the House itself knows, I represent that particular constituency. No doubt, at the time the Director of Agriculture went over to our parts for propaganda, a majority of us told him of the idea of introducing improved methods of cultivation. As a direct result of his endeavour to induce people to take to supplementing their process, we are now able to realise that there is a direct and general awakening of the people of that part of the country. People now realise the value of the use of better methods of agriculture and the use of better seeds. If, as the result of his propaganda, people as a whole are not taking to it, it is not because they are not convinced of the efficacy of improved methods of agriculture but because of their poverty. The people can ill afford to take to this costly scientific method of cultivation. I believe the propaganda work of the Department of Agriculture is responsible for a general awakening in South Travancore. Popularisation of manure, particularly in the direction of increasing laurel *punnac* and fish-manure, is very necessary. We have got one fish-curing yard at Muttam which has been immensely useful to the agriculturists of both the Tovala and the Agastisvaram taluks. As an instance of it, I may say that, when there is a necessity for this manure, people go about and get fish-manure worth about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. Near a tank-bank owing to the alkaline nature of the soil this manure will be very useful. By effective methods of scientific process, a farm which was lying fallow is now able to produce exceptionally good crops and most of the product of this farm is being sold to cultivators are seeds. Thus those seeds that are being used freely by the agriculturist are being produced at Tripatisaram. 10,000 paras of seeds were sold in Tovala and Agastisvaram. There is a private agency through which seeds are being distributed in Central Travancore.

With regard to agricultural implements, I am not in a position to speak with authority. But in Central Travancore the application of improved implements has become a common practice. Then with regard to the motor plough, three or four landlords of my place are seriously thinking of getting down the motor plough if the Government will help them with loans. There will be at least half-a-dozen motor ploughs brought down immediately, if the Government give the people some small loan. These ploughs will be found most useful in places which were lying fallow.

With regard to improvement of cattle, I may say that a good number of cattle is being distributed to the agriculturists and loans are also given for the purpose of purchasing good bulls. In 1099, about 1,900 cows were sold.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

With regard to the adoption of veterinary aid to live-stock, I need hardly point out that there is immense improvement to the agriculturists as a whole.

With these words, I have only to point out that, when members begin to talk of something pertaining to taluks other than their own, they are not sufficiently equipped with facts as has been attested to both by my friend Mr. Kumara Pillai and myself, particularly with regard to South Travancore.

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Sir, it is a source of great regret to me when I listened to the criticisms of the Agricultural Department that most people were entirely on a wrong conception as to the scope and purpose of the Agricultural Department. Some of the members at any rate seem to think that the Agricultural Department is able to enrich the people without any effort on their part either of money or of joint cooperative effort or of long planning and carrying out these plans. That is the general opinion of a great many people with whom I have talked about the Agricultural Department. Therefore, when they hear of a manure depot here or an agricultural school there or the presence of the Agricultural Director in a particular locality, those who have not seen the operation of these things, and who have not had the benefit of these things, at once jump to the conclusion that they want an agricultural school in their own locality and that the Agricultural Director must be always in their midst and therefore they clamour. I think unfortunately the Director and the Government have been yielding more and more to the demands. The energy and the funds of Government have thus been frittered away, I think, not owing to the deliberate intention of the Director but owing to the unwholesome pressure of the people. That is the one thought which has occurred to me always when I hear criticism of the department.

It seems to me that the function of the department is to bring home to the people the usefulness of improved cultivation, for example, with regard to cocoanut cultivation. All of us know that the question of seed selection is one which needs the maximum amount of carefulness. I do not think very many people pay any attention to proper selection of seeds. I am quite familiar with the cultivation of cocoanuts. At the outset they do not pay any heed to the selection of seeds and then they complain that the yield is only very small. That is a gross mistake. If all of us devote proper attention to the selection of proper seeds, I think then the yield would increase a hundred-fold. That is not done in the country.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it the case with Tiruvalla alone or with Tiruvalla and Minachil?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): It may be due to the peculiar mentality and it may be that the people of Minachil are not susceptible to that fault. But so far as my limited experience goes, this attention to proper selection of seed is not at all prevailing here among the cocoanut cultivators in the country.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

Another difficulty that exists among the cocoanut cultivators here is with regard to proper spacing. In an acre of land, it is found out that fifty or seventy trees should be the maximum number that should be planted. But I have seen gardens—

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ആലപ്പുഴയുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറൽ തെങ്ങു തോട്ടം അതിനു ചുറ്റുമുള്ള കുടികളുടെ വകതെങ്ങിൻ തോട്ടത്തെക്കാൾ മോശമായിരിക്കുന്നോ നന്നായിരിക്കുന്നോ?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഞാൻ അവിടെ പോകാറില്ല. ഒരിക്കൽ പോയപ്പോൾ രണ്ടു തോട്ടവും കണ്ടു. രണ്ടും താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിചെയ്തു നോക്കീട്ടില്ല.

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ആ തോട്ടത്തിൽ നിന്നും നോക്കിയാൽ ചുറ്റിലുമുള്ള തോട്ടങ്ങൾ കാണാമോ?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഞാൻ ഇയിടെ ഒന്നും പോകാറില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞില്ലേ? (ചിരി)

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പോയപ്പോൾ കണ്ടോ?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കണ്ടതായിട്ട് ഓർക്കുന്നില്ല.

With regard to proper spacing,—of course there is no time to speak and I have got my own views about the defects of the Department, and before I come to that I fear my time will be up, where fifty or sixty or seventy cocoanut trees are the maximum number that could be planted, people are planting as many as 100, 150 and 200 trees. I have seen the most disastrous results as a consequence, trees twenty and thirty years old are without even one, two or three nuts. The reason is not far to seek. The cultivators do not pay any attention to spacing.

With regard to proper manuring. I have been to Munambam and other places where we are getting the maximum yield of cocoanuts. They spend about three or four rupees for manure for each tree and then they get Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 from each tree per year. In other places, where there is no manuring at all, we do not get this maximum. Is it the fault of the Agricultural Department that we are not using proper manure? Everybody knows what the proper manures are. Why should we clamour for new manures when we do not use the commonest manures which are known to every cultivator of cocoanut?

With regard to the matter of the live-stock in the country, a proper crossing of seed bulls is an absolute necessity for improving the variety of live-stock in this country. Very few people think of this. There

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

may not be sufficient facilities in Travancore but even the few facilities that exist here are not put to a proper use. If they are properly housed and fed, I think there would be a vast improvement with regard to the puny-sized animals in this country.

In these matters let us make ourselves sure that we put to practical performance the knowledge that we possess. One function of the Agricultural Department is to popularise the ideas that are known, which we, owing to our ignorance or defect in organising, mentality or want of capital, are not putting to practical application. Of course, there may be new manures suggested or new methods of cultivation discovered, but the benefits that may be derived from these are infinitesimal only when compared with the benefits that we could derive by a wholesome application of the manures that we or our ancestors were in the habit of using. That is one chief defect that appears to me, when I take the Department into consideration.

Mr. Kunjitomman pointedly referred to the fact that the ploughs are not being popularised. I may say, from my own experience, that in a place near my own home, my own relatives have found out that a particular variety of plough is very useful and they have taken to manufacturing this particular plough. They are bought in large numbers. When you succeed in doing such a thing, you may say that a particular plough has been made popular. I do not say that very many such implements have been brought into use. But in strict conformity with truth and in justice to the Director, who seems to be a target for all kinds of abuse——

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : മെമ്പരുടെ വക സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വളമിട്ട പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉണ്ട്.

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) അതിൻെറ ഫലം ആദായകരമായിരുന്നോ?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ മണ്ണു പരിശോധന നടത്തി മണ്ണിൽ പിരിച്ചുൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എൻെറ സ്ഥലത്തു വന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടാണു് കുമ്മായമിടണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്. അവിടെയുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാരെല്ലാം അദ്ദേഹത്തെയും എന്നേയും ശകാരിച്ചു എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല കുമ്മായം കൊണ്ടിട്ടു വിളവുനശിച്ചു പോകുന്നതായി പറഞ്ഞു. നഷ്ടത്തിനു സിവിൽകേസ് എൻെറമേൽ കൊടുക്കാൻകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു. ഇപ്പോൾ അതുകൊണ്ടു എൻെറ സ്ഥലം മാത്രമല്ല അതിനടുത്തുള്ള സ്ഥലം കൂടി വളരെ പ്രയോജനത്തിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ സ്ഥലത്തു തെങ്ങുണ്ടാകുന്നു



LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

കായ്യം സംശയമായിട്ടാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞത്. എങ്കിലും പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ട വലിയഗുണമൊന്നുംഉണ്ടായില്ല.

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ആ വളം സൌജന്യമായിട്ടാണോ തന്നത്?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മുഴുവനും പണം കൊടുത്തു (*Laughter*).

**MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): കൂടുതൽ ആദായം ഉണ്ടായോ?

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*) അതനുസരിച്ച ഫലം കിട്ടുകയുചെയ്തു.

**PRESIDENT**: Time.

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I am sorry I could not proceed with what I was saying about the attack on the Director, when I was interrupted.

**MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI** (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, I have heard the speech delivered by my friend Mr. Kunjitomman and also the speeches delivered by my South Travancore friends Messrs. T. Kumara Pillai and Sivatanu Pillai. Mr. T. Kumara Pillai invited my opinion with regard to the activities of the Agricultural Department in South Travancore. I am myself an agriculturist by profession and an expression of opinion on this matter from me will, I think, be appreciated by this House. I do not mean to repeat what has been said by my friends Mr. T. Kumara Pillai and Mr. Sivatanu Pillai. I only say that I agree with them on every point that had been brought forward. I would bring forward one or two other matters that were not given expression to by them.

We have at present a Demonstration Farm at Tripatisaram near Nagercoil. That farm is doing good work, so far as South Travancore is concerned. They are doing good work by distributing selected seeds to the ryots of South Travancore all the year round. They have been able to improve to a considerable extent the variety of seeds in Nanjinad. As far as my experience of seeds goes, the only way to improve the seeds is to select them at least once in two or three years. The seeds would in course of time generally lose their vitality. But the seed selection is being done scientifically in the Demonstration Farm. Of course the ryots may not be able to select their seeds in a proper manner for want of sufficient knowledge. The Farm is thus doing excellent work and that is appreciated by the people of Nanjinad.

Another point I would like to bring forward before this House is the question of the use of manure in South Travancore. The manure problem would have been more acute but for the activities of the Agricultural Department. The laurel *punnac* and fish manure were not used

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

by the people of Nanjinad before it was shown to them in the Demonstration Farm by the Agricultural Department. At present all the rejections of fish available in the fishermen's quarters, that were originally allowed to rot and cause a great deal of havoc to the health of the villages, are being made use of by the ryots of Nanjinad. Though the department originally took up the sale of the manure for the ryots, at present the ryots are collecting them from the fishermen's villages. Again, the same is the case with reference to laurel *punnac*.

I do not know much about the activities of the department in North Travancore and I do not claim to have any knowledge about it. But with reference to South Travancore, I can assert that the department is doing excellent work and that their work is appreciated by the ryots in South Travancore.

**PRESIDENT**: The House will now adjourn till 3 o'clock.

The House adjourned for lunch at 2-12 P. M. and re-assembled at 3-4 P. M.

**MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I move that the question be now put.

**MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*) : I second it.

**MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : The official member has not spoken upon the subject.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : I do not wish to make a lengthy speech on the discussion that has taken place. My department has been attacked in several respects and it has also been defended. It is hardly necessary for me to say anything more in defence. (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai: *Louder, please*). I was just saying that my department has been attacked and that it has been defended so ably that it is hardly necessary for me to put up any more defence on behalf of my department.

There are one or two points, however, which I wish to touch upon. In the first place, Sir, I may tell the House, at least those gentlemen who were not members of the previous Council, that a similar discussion took place on the utility of the Agricultural Department about two or three years ago. The Council then expressed its opinion very clearly on this question. My friend Mr. Kunjitomman, who was practically the leader of the opposition then, said nothing more than what he said on this occasion. What he said on that occasion was fully controverted and to-day also his arguments have been controverted. I do not wish to say anything more on the remarks made by Mr. Kunjitomman. There is one point, Sir, which I wish to touch upon.

**MR. N. V. JOSEPH** (*Parur*) : May I know from the Director of Agriculture whether any other member supported Mr. Kunjitomman so that he may be called the leader of the opposition ?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : If I remember correctly, he was the solitary member of the opposition of which he formed the leader. (*Laughter.*)

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

Sir, there is one point about which I cannot see my way through. When Mr. Kunjitomman tells me that attention should be concentrated on crops not known to the people, Mr. Mammen Mappillai urges that the department should concentrate its attention on the improvement of crops and methods already known to the people. Between these two, I am at a loss to know whom I should follow. I am rather inclined to accept the opinion of Mr. Mammen Mappillai and concentrate attention on the improvements of existing crops rather than attempt to introduce crops which may or may not grow well in this country.

Mr. G. Raman Menon made a suggestion that the agricultural experts, before they are taken into service, must be asked to cultivate lands and that they must be given the necessary facilities for the purpose. I am willing to accept that suggestion and personally I would like it. The only thing is that we should not be asked to go and cultivate *any* land that is given to us. We must be allowed to select our own lands. I think that in the general discussion of the Budget, one member suggested that the Agricultural Department should make itself self-supporting. That is to say, it should raise all the money it wants for its own expenditure. If the agricultural experts are given fairly good and sufficient lands—and not lands like those which we have selected for the cocoanut farm at Alleppey—and if they are given sufficient funds, I think they will be able to make not only enough to meet the expenditure of the department but even more. Then, Sir, the Inspectors will be in charge of these estates and probably the Director will be in the position of a visiting agent and he will certainly welcome it, for he will be better off financially than he is at present. If this is practicable, I have no objection to submit to the Government a scheme based on this suggestion. I do not think it is practicable.

Regarding the *payal* which Mr. Raman Menon referred to, I must say that once some one made an application for the sole right of collection and selling it. The question was dropped two or three years ago and it was never again taken up.

The general trend of the discussion on this motion was that the department seems to be concentrating its attention upon South Travancore at the expense of other parts of the country. I must say that this is due to peculiar reasons. The people of South Travancore respond to our suggestions more than the people of North Travancore.

**MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): May I point out to Dr. Kunjan Pillai that, so far as the activities of the Department relate to the taluk of Neyyattinkara, they are conspicuous by their absence?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes. I admit it. I did make provision in the budget for next year for an Agricultural Officer for that taluk seeing that Neyyattinkara is an important taluk and that we have not as yet been able to do anything there. Somehow this provision is not in the Budget now. Government sent three

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

students to Nagpur and some others to Poona to be trained in agriculture and they have all come back after training. I wanted to appoint one of them at Neyyattinkara, another at Tiruvalla and a third at Mavelikara. But I find that the provision included in the Budget has been taken off.

Regarding the question that the departmental activities are confined to South Travancore alone and not extended to Central and North Travancore, I find more prospect for the improvement of agriculture in South Travancore than elsewhere, because people there readily respond to our call. But that does not mean that we entirely neglect the other parts of the country.

Mr. Kunjitomman seems to have some misapprehension about the pepper farm at Konni. My idea in starting that farm was to try the different varieties of pepper which existed in this country. I wanted to know what particular variety would give the best yield. There is a large area under pepper cultivation in Travancore and we are not getting out of this crop as much as we ought to get. I wanted to try and find out the best variety that will suit the country so that we might popularise it. This is the main object of the farm. I have taken a large area for this experiment with the idea of making the farm self-supporting. I have no doubt that these 140 or 150 acres which have been planted up in the course of years will make the farm not only self-supporting but even profitable. In the meanwhile, I wish also to point out—

**MR. N. V. JOSEPH** (*Parur*): May I remind the Director that Mr. Kunjitomman expressed something about lime shells? Does not the Director think that the source of the lime shells is not inexhaustible and that the Government should therefore take steps to conserve it even for the purposes of agriculture?

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I think we should take some steps.

**MR. N. V. JOSEPH** (*Parur*): The member criticised about the policy of the Agricultural Department. The source is not inexhaustible. Should we not therefore take steps to conserve it? A time may come when the supply will be exhausted.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I see that there is a motion on that particular question and I will speak more about it when I answer the criticisms on that motion.

Again, taking the case of sugar-cane, we have done a great deal in Central Travancore and my friends who come from the Central Travancore will be able to bear testimony to the fact.

**PRESIDENT**: It is time, Dr. Kunjan Pillai.

**DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): If so, I shall sit down.

**MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): My object was to draw the attention of Government to two subjects. I am sorry that some other subjects have also been drawn in about the usefulness or otherwise of the Agricultural Department. I must say

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

that the Agricultural Department has been of some use. But, I only suggested that the Government should consider whether the policy of encouraging experts to engage in agriculture of their own accord might not be of more use to the public than the present system.

Another thing is about the monopolies. Of course, I said that the natural resources of the country should be conserved.

**MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, I rise to a point of order whether the member is entitled to speak after the reply given by the official member.

**PRESIDENT**: I believe Dr. Kunjan Pillai was speaking for the first time on Mr. Raman Menon's motion.

**MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): He is only entitled to speak *before* the official member but not after.

**PRESIDENT**: No, Dr. Kunjan Pillai has the right of final reply.

**MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The contracts should not be given. With these words, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

***Motion 231.***

The following motion was not moved:

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

231. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·56 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.

**MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR** (*Secretary to Government*): The time allotted for the demand is over.

**MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I bring to the notice of the President that we commenced only five minutes after three?

**PRESIDENT**: We started when it was five minutes to twelve. I think we have five minutes more.

***Motions 232-236.***

The following motions lapsed, the time allotted for the demand having expired.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

232. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·56 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

233. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·56 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.

MR. M. N. PILLAI:

234. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·56 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI :

235. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·56 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.

MR. N. KUMARAN :

236. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·56 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.

**PRESIDENT** : I now place Demand XIII—Agriculture and Fisheries—for Rs. 1·56 lakhs to the vote of the House.

The grant was made.

## DEMAND XIV—INDUSTRIES.

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*) : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1·40 lakhs under Demand XIV—Industries.

***Motion 237.***

The following motion was not moved :

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

237 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,898 for office establishment by Rs. 480.

***Motion 238.***

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : I beg to move the following motion :

*238. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,240 for travelling allowances by Rs. 400.*

സഞ്ചാരപടിക്കായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണുന്ന ൪,൨൪൦ രൂപായിൽ ഡയറക്ടർക്കു ൨,൦൦൦ രൂപായും ജീയോളജിക്കൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റിനു ൧൨൦ രൂപായും നെയിയ്ത്തു. വിദഗ്ധന് ൬൪൦ രൂപായും Industrial chemist-നും Tanning expert-നും കൂടി ൧,൦൦൦ രൂപായുമാണ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്.

വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടർ ൧൦൦-ൽ ൯൧ ദിവസങ്ങളിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനു ൧,൪൦൦ രൂപായാണനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

൧൦൦-ൽ ൬൯ ദിവസങ്ങൾ സഞ്ചരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനും ൧,൪൦൦ രൂപായാണ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

൧൧൦-മാണ്ടിലേക്കു ഇതിൽ കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതാണ്.

ഡയറക്ടരുടെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റന്മാർക്കു സഞ്ചാരപടികൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമുള്ളതായി അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വാഷികറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ നിന്നും അനുമാനിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആ ഭാഗം ഇങ്ങനെയാണ്.

"These officers (*i. e.* the Textile Expert, the Tanning Expert and the Industrial Chemist) now have their allotted work in their institutions at headquarters and are not touring officers from the nature of their work. They have to go to camp only in connection with some special enquiries or inspections."

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

ഇങ്ങനെയാണ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റന്മാരുടെ ജോലി എങ്കിൽ സഞ്ചാരപടിയിൽ ഒരു ഗണ്യമായ തുക കുറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. വ്യവസായ ഡയറക്ടർ ഇങ്ങനെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിലും അതിനോട് ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു.

"The Director's view that the Textile Expert has his allotted work in the institution at the headquarters and that he need go into camp only in connection with some special enquiries or inspections is not correct. The Textile Expert is expected to visit Textile institutions—both Governmental and aided— and bring about improvement in their working by suitable suggestions and observations."

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഏറ്റവും പ്രചാരത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു തൊഴിൽ നെയ്ത്തു വ്യവസായമാണ്. ഇതിൽ സഹായീകധനം വാങ്ങിവരുന്ന ൨൫-ം സഹായികധനം വാങ്ങാത്ത ൫൭-ം നെയ്ത്തു ശാലകൾ ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇവിടെയൊരുനെയ്ത്തു വിദഗ്ധനുള്ളപ്പോൾ അവയെ പരിശോധിക്കാതെയും അവക്കു വേണ്ട ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കാതെയും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആഫീസിലിരുന്നു എഴുത്തു ജോലികൾ നോക്കിയിരുന്നാലുള്ള പ്രയോജനം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ജിയാളജിക്കൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റിന്റെ സഞ്ചീട്ടുപടിക്കായി വ൦൦-രൂപായും നെയ്ത്തു വിദഗ്ധന്റെ൦ സഞ്ചീട്ടുപടിക്കായി ൧൭൫൦ രൂപായും ബഡ്ജറിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ വ്യവസായത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അനുകമ്പ എത്രത്തോളമുണ്ടെന്നു അനുമാനിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈകാരണങ്ങളാൽ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെക്കു ബഡ്ജറിൽ കാണുന്ന സഞ്ചാരപടിയിൽ ൫൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): Sir, the arguments advanced by Mr. T. Kumara Pillai would show that the allotment under travelling allowance should be more than what has been provided in the budget, although he has, according to the technicalities of the House, moved for a reduction. In the budget, for the sake of giving the House an idea as to how many officers would be utilising the allotment of Rs. 4,240 for travelling allowance, some figures are given. But the whole amount is treated as one amount in my office. There is no restraint that any officer should confine himself within the sum allotted for him in the foot-note.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഡയറക്ടക്കു ബോധിച്ച പോലെ ഓരോരുത്തക്കും വീതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാമോ?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): No; that depends upon the exigencies of the work. I do not do that. I do not make any distribution. Each of my Assistants and myself do touring work

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

according to the exigencies of the office. Therefore, the distribution given in the foot-note in the budget is not what is exactly practised in the office.

Another thing that Mr. Kumara Pillai stated is that the allotment given to the Geological Assistant is more than that given to the Textile Expert. The Geological Assistant ought to spend practically the whole of his time in camp. He is not an administrative officer. He has to come back to headquarters only when he is compelled to do so by weather or when he has to do any laboratory work. The sum of Rs. 800 is meant also for the prospecting party which is working with him and, of course, it is for his other establishment—the peons and others. In the case of the Textile Expert, he has not to spend so many days in camp. Mr. Kumara Pillai drew attention to the observations of Government stating that the Textile Expert should do more touring work and find out the defects in the existing methods of weaving and suggest remedies and make improvements. For the purpose of making these observations, he has no doubt to go in camp occasionally but not so much as the Geological Assistant who is always in camp, in spite of the fact that the Geological Assistant gets a lesser travelling allowance, his maximum pay being only Rs. 200. Still on account of the greater number of days he spends in camp, in practice we find that his travelling allowance is greater. The Textile Expert, after having observed the defects in the methods of weaving, has to try experiments in the Textile Institute in Trivandrum, which naturally will take a long time. He cannot, like the Geological Assistant, spend only a short time in the headquarters.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether the Geological Assistant is expected to perform experiments at the headquarters in respect of the samples he collects?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): Yes. That is usually done in the rainy season as is done in all Geological Departments. During dry weather, geologists are in camp and in the rainy season they conduct the experiments at the headquarters.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): If the whole item of travelling allowance is to be treated as one lump sum, may I expect from Mr. I. C. Chacko an explanation why nothing was added to the foot-note to throw light on the divergence?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): It is only to give the House an approximate idea as to the number of officers who are making use of the allotment.

Again there is another item providing for the travelling allowance of the Textile Section, namely Rs. 960 under Itinerant parties. For these reasons, I hope Mr. Kumara Pillai will withdraw his motion.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിലെക്കനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരുകാര്യമേപാലും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറില്ല. അങ്ങനെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറ



LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

ഞ്ഞതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ജോലി ശരിയായി നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുകാണണമെന്നു മാത്രമാണ്. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിനു കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു ശരിയായി ജോലി എടുപ്പിക്കാമെന്നുള്ള പക്ഷം ഈ മോഷൻ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ല.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

***Motion 239.***

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) :— Sir, I beg to move the following motion :

*239. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,713 for Direction by Rs. 100.*

വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെയും അതിന്റെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തെയും പറ്റി ചില വിവരങ്ങൾ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാണ് ഈ മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനാദായസ്ഥിതി വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സൌകര്യമായി നില്ക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ കൃഷിയും വ്യവസായവും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളാണെന്നുള്ളതു് ആരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു മതിയാകാത്തവണ്ണം നെല്ലു വിളയിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുകയും ഇവിടെ വിളഞ്ഞുണ്ടാകുന്ന അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങളെ സംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങളാക്കിതീർക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനാദായസ്ഥിതി വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതികളെ പുരസ്കരിച്ചു ഇവിടെ ഒരു വ്യവസായസർവ്വെ നടത്തണമെന്നും ഒരു വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നും ഏതാനും വർഷങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പുമുതൽ ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭയിൽ തുടർന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നപ്പോൾ അന്നത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടി അതിലേക്കു ഇവിടെയാളില്ലെന്നും ഒരാളെ കിട്ടാനുള്ള വിഷമംമാത്രമാണ് പ്രതിബന്ധമായി നില്ക്കുന്നതെന്നുമായിരുന്നു. 1 0 1 0 ൽ വ്യവസായസർവ്വെ നടത്തുകയും 1 0 1 8 ൽ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ഇതുവരെ ചിലവാക്കീട്ടുള്ള സമയത്തിനും പണത്തിനും അനുരൂപമായി ആശിക്കാവുന്ന ഫലം അതിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി പറയാൻ തരമില്ല.

വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടരുടെ Technical assistants നെപ്പറ്റി 1 0 1 0 ൽ-ലെ വാർഷികറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു :—

"The year under review may be regarded as the year in which the department entered upon its new career as it is now constituted. The

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Industrial Chemist, the Industrial Engineer, the Textile Expert and the Tanning Expert were all appointed towards the close of 1097 and in 1098 they were engaged in the preliminary studies and observations necessary for the intelligent discharge of their duties &c., &c. My technical assistants thus entered on their proper and legitimate careers at different times of the year."

ഈ ലഘുവായ സമയത്തിനകം ഇവരിൽനിന്നും വലുതായ ഫലങ്ങൾ ആശിക്കാൻ അവകാശമില്ലെന്നുള്ളത് സമ്മതിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഫാമൻ അവസാനംവരെ വ്യവസായസംഘം നടത്തീട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്കു നല്ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതിന്റെ ഫലം ഇത്രത്തോളമേ എത്തീട്ടുള്ളു എന്നുള്ളത് തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. ഇതിലേക്കുള്ള പ്രധാന കാരണം ഓരോ തൊഴിലുകൾ പഠിച്ച വിദഗ്ദ്ധാഭിപ്രായം നേടുന്നതിനായി യുവാക്കന്മാരെ വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു അയക്കുമ്പോൾ ഏതെല്ലാം വ്യവസായങ്ങളാണ് ഇവിടെ അത്യാവശ്യമായി നിൽക്കുന്നതെന്ന് വേണ്ടപോലെ ആലോചിക്കാതെ അയക്കാനിടയായി. അതിനുംപുറമെ അവർ തിരിയെ എത്തുമ്പോൾ അവരെ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ള പദ്ധതികളെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ സംഗതികളാൽ ഓരോവ്യവസായശാഖകളിൽ അവരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനും അവരുടെ പദ്ധതികളെ രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിനും കാലതാമസം വേണ്ടതായി വന്നു.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വേറൊരുസംഗതി ഇവിടെ പറയേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നത്തെ വ്യവസായവകുപ്പിൽ പലെ ശാഖകളും അതിലെ ഭരണങ്ങൾക്കു വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരും ഉള്ളതാണ്. ഇവർ വിദേശങ്ങളിൽപോയി അതാതുവിഷയങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകപഠിപ്പും പരിശീലനവും സമ്പാദിച്ചവന്നിട്ടുള്ളവരാണ്. ഇവരിൽ ഓരോരുത്തരും ചുമതല വഹിച്ചപോരുന്ന ശാഖകളിലുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ ശരിയായവഴികളിൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു അവക്കു വേണ്ടപ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങളും സഹായങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടരുടെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു കടമയാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടരെപ്പറ്റി തൃപ്തികരമല്ലാത്ത കേൾവികളാണു ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർക്കു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളങ്ങൾക്കു അനുരൂപമായ ഫലം ഇല്ലാതെ വരികയും അതിനാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുരൂപമായ പ്രയോജനം ലഭിക്കാതെ വരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. പലേശാഖകളും അതിലേക്കു പലേ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരും ഉള്ളതായ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ അതിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ അവരോടു സൌഹാർദ്ദമായി പെ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

രുമാറുകയും ആ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളാൽ നാട്ടിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും നന്മയുണ്ടായിത്തീരണമെന്നുള്ള മനഃപൂർവമായ വിചാരത്തോടുകൂടി ഭരണം നടത്താൻ സാധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ ഫലം ജനങ്ങളാണ് അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നത്. ഇതോടുകൂടി മറെറാരു സംഗതികൂടി ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പറയേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു. Wembley Exhibition-ൽ കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടരെ അയക്കയും അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി പൊതുമുതലിൽനിന്നും വലുതായൊരു തുക ചിലവാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരെ ആ പ്രദർശനത്തിനു അയച്ചതിൽ പലേ ഗുണങ്ങളും കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ലാത്തതാണ്. ഇവിടെ വിളഞ്ഞുണ്ടാകുന്ന അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങളിൽ പുറമെയുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുന്നവ ഏതെല്ലാമാണെന്നും ഇവിടത്തെ അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങളെ സംസ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങളാക്കാനുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നും അവയെ വിറ്റഴിക്കാനുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ എവിടെയെല്ലാമാണെന്നും ഉള്ള പലേ അറിവുകളും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ലഭിക്കാനിടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പലേ അറിവുകളും വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നവയാണ്. അതിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ വേറെയാളാണ്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമായി കൃഷിഡയറക്ടക്കു യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ലാത്തതാണ്. Development Departments ഒന്നിച്ചുചേർന്നും അതിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ പരസ്പര സഹായികളായും ഇരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവയിൽനിന്നും ആശിക്കുന്ന ഫലം കിട്ടുന്നതല്ല. വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രത്യേകമായിനിന്നു വേലചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ അതിൽനിന്നും പൂർണ്ണമായ ഫലം സിദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നു ആശിക്കാൻ വഴിയില്ലാത്തതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവർമെൻറിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയേണ്ടതാണ്. പൊതുമുതലിൽനിന്നു വലുതായൊരു സംഖ്യചിലവാക്കി കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ സമ്പാദിക്കാനിടയായിട്ടുള്ള അറിവിനെ രാജ്യത്തിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രയോജനകരമാക്കിത്തീർക്കാൻ സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതൊരു ദുർവ്യയമായി കരുതാതെ തരമില്ലാത്തതാണ്.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): I agree with Mr. Kumara Pillai in observing that the policy of Government regarding the Industries Department is based upon something jerky and unsteady. With respect to this department, I fear the Government seem to *think* only *after* they have *done* something. It is not as the result of a settled policy that the working of the department is conducted. That is what appears from the past history of the department. The department itself was first organised under Dr. Barker. Dr. Barker was not got down in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Travancore as an industrial expert. He was only got down as a Lecturer in the Training College. Somehow or other, his continuance as a lecturer in the Training College was abruptly terminated; and one fine morning, we found that Dr. Barker was at the head of the Industries Department in Travancore. The circumstances under which Dr. Barker left Travancore are even now enshrouded in mystery, there having been no official pronouncement upon the subject. But the fact remains that he left Travancore not only unhonoured and unwept but almost unknown. Then, my friend Mr. Chacko was put in charge of the department. As to the personal qualifications of Mr. Chacko, Sir, I have very high admiration. For he was a very good student of Mathematics, and he was deputed to qualify himself in Geology on scholarship by the Travancore Government; and I know that, in addition to these, he has high linguistic abilities. On this point, I have absolutely nothing to say. But having put Mr. Chacko in charge of the department, Government seemed not to have thought of confirming him or utilising his services continuously as the head of the Department of Industries. I have reason to support my statement; for what we see is that one of the Assistant Professors of His Highness the Maha Raja's College was almost immediately deputed to proceed to England to qualify himself in the higher branches of the study of Economics. This was subsequently modified by his being called upon to qualify himself in the branches of commerce and industry. A scholarship was also given to him in connection with the deputation. He quite faithfully, as he was ordered to do, qualified himself in the study of Economics, Commerce and Industry. I recollect it was in the Assembly address of the year 1097 that the President of the Assembly, that is the Dewan, said that, on his return, he would be asked to take up the organisation of the Industries Department and that he would be put in charge of it. He returned a year or so ago; but the fact of his return seems not to have created any impression in the mind of the Government. For he continues, as of old, as an Assistant Professor, and nothing has been heard of utilising his studies and qualifications in the matter of organising this department. Therefore, it is that I have submitted at the outset that Government seem to do various things in connection with this department and then begin to think of them, that is to say, after the steps have been committed by them. That, I think, is an extremely unsatisfactory state of things and calls for some deliberation on the part of the Government as to what the Government have to do towards the department. As it is, my submission is that Government are not organising all the resources at their command in the interests of industry. Therefore, before further expenditure is thought of in connection with the question of industrial development, some settled policy will have to be laid down by Government, so that the department may be made to progress from year to year. In this view, therefore, I submit that, with respect to the policy of the department, the question is worth considering by Government, in the place of the shifty and jerky action which discloses no settled policy as to the organisation or working of the department. With these observations, I support the motion.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Sir, Mr. Narayana Pillai observed that the policy of the Government with regard to the Department of Industries has been jerky and shaky and all that sort of thing. My view is that the action and policy of Government merely reflect the jerky and shaky nature of the public mind on this question. Sometimes, some particular view is pressed upon the Government, and at other times an entirely new view is pressed upon the Government, and naturally the Government—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Have the Government no mind of their own with respect to this question?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): So far as Travancore is concerned, we know 'Government,' means the head of the administration carrying out the wishes of the Sovereign. By a single individual concentrating his attention upon a particular point, I do not know whether any cut and dry solution is possible. We have all to grope in these matters and make experiments and mistakes, and after mistakes and experiments, we may probably evolve a policy that might be approximately useful. That is what people in England and Madras have been doing. For instance, we know that Lord Morley initiated a policy in regard to the Government of India—a policy of non-interference; later on it was changed by Lord Hardinge.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Are we not sufficiently advancing?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): There may be a difference of opinion as to whether we are advancing or not. Therefore, with regard to the shifty nature of the policy or the shaky nature of the policy, that merely shows we are also groping our way and trying to find some hard ground under our feet. That is not at all a defect of the department. In fact, that merely shows that we are also trying to find our feet on something more solid and substantial.

With regard to Mr. Chacko's qualification, I do not think that the House has any doubt about it. I do not know whether there was anything relevant in referring to his linguistic attainments and all that sort of thing. I know that he is a very great scientist gifted with a very remarkable, penetrating and shrewd mind. Even if we bring the greatest industrial expert, I do not know whether he will be able to produce a cut and dry scheme.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ൻറ്റൽ എക്കണാമിക്ക് സർവ്വെ നടത്തിയ കാലത്തു അദ്ദേഹം സർവ്വീസിൽ ഇല്ലേ?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Yes.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അന്ന് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ നിയമിക്കാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നറിയാമോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I do not know the bearing of Mr. Kumara Pillai's question. I was not responsible for Government's actions then. I am not here to defend them.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): May I know whether in 1092 the appointment of the Director of Industries was in the hands of the member?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): The answer is obvious.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether he is of opinion that, if an expert is available, he should not be utilised?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): All experts should not be brought down and inflicted upon the poor Travancorean. That is what I am driving at. The so-called expert producing cut and dry schemes is merely a figment of the imagination. We have all to grope; the public, the Government and the Council, all of us must try and evolve a definite policy. We may be making mistakes.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): May I know whether after all an expert in industries is available in Travancore?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): You may call them experts and I may say that they are not. The best expert that our country has produced so far is Dr. Barker. (*Laughter*) The only thing, whether in the case of Director of Agriculture or in the case of the Director of Industries, is that—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether it is not inconsistent with Mr. Mammen Mappillai's trenchant remark against Dr. Barker on a previous occasion?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): If I get an opportunity, I will say it once more. I do not see that the trend of my remark is against what I said on a former occasion. Therefore what I submit is that it is not an expert like Dr. Barker or anybody with a reputation that could produce a cut and dry scheme that we want. We want somebody with the necessary scientific equipment, a really wide-awake man who could concentrate attention upon the problems of the country and observe what is being done in other countries. I think that, in the case of the present Director of Industries as well as in the case of the Director of Agriculture, we *have* got such persons. They are no doubt groping their way, and the public also. It would be the duty of this House as well as the public to help them with direction. I do not at all think that there is anything wrong in what I said. They are not perfect and may be making mistakes, but we can progress only by making mistakes and it is through mistakes that people come out successful. It is the duty of the House and the Government to evolve a policy which the Director of Industries as well as the Director of Agriculture will be carrying out. I do not think that there is anything wrong with the Director of Industries or with his department.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara cum Kartigapalli*): I agree with Mr. Mammen Mappillai in thinking that the Government is more or less groping its way and that we are also in the same predicament. Under the circumstances, any suggestion to Government from other people will of course be welcome. Such suggestions should be of value to all of us. As regards experts, who were trained in foreign parts, I believe that, in the notification made for the purpose, it was expressly stated that, when they return, Government do not take upon themselves the responsibility of providing them with any place.

I think, in the case of these experts, Government would have done better if they had encouraged them in setting up the business for which they had qualified themselves, on their own account. It is human nature that, if we are given any job, we go on working in the usual manner, mostly without any serious responsibility. But, if a person is made to feel that his livelihood depends upon the work that he is able to do, he is likely to work much better than when he is given a job. So, in the matter of our groping for solid ground, I would suggest that these experts should be encouraged to set up business at their own cost. That is the suggestion that I have got to make with regard to that matter.

**MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*): മിസ്റ്റർ ചാക്കോവിനെ വ്യവസായ ഡയറക്ടരായി സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു ഇല്ലായിരുന്നുഎന്നും ഇവിടത്തെ കാളേജിലെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് പ്രൊഫസറന്മാരിൽ ഒരാളെ ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിൽഅയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവരുത്തി വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറ് അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിനിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണപിള്ള പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത് ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് പ്രസ്താവിച്ച സംഗതിയിൽ നിന്നും അങ്ങനെ ഊഹിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നുഎന്നാണ്.

**MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*): അങ്ങനെ ഊഹിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മിസ്റ്റർ ഗോപാലമേനവനെ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ് സംബന്ധമായി പഠിക്കാൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിവില്ല. പ്രജാസഭയിൽ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ അഡ്രസിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ ഗോപാലമേനവനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരുഭാഗം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു സമയം ഞാനും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു മിസ്റ്റർ ഗോപാലമേനവൻ ബാങ്കിങ്ങ് സംബന്ധമായി പഠിക്കാനാണ് പോയതെന്നാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡയറക്ടരായി അക്കാമെന്നോ മറേറാ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ ഓർക്കുന്നില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഒരുസംഗതിക്കു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും അളയച്ചുപഠിപ്പിച്ചു വരുത്തിമറെറാരു സംഗതിക്കു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എനിക്കുപ്പിയുണ്ട്., അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു സപ്ലമായിട്ട് ഇന്നാലെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞതിനാൽ അധികം പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുഗവർമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഒഫ്ഫിയിൽ ഇരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): Sir, during the discussion on this motion, so many points have been raised, by my non-official friends, that it may not be possible for me to deal with all of them during the short time which you rigidly allot to the official members. Some of the points raised by the members are such as the Director of Industries is not in a position to answer. Such points as I, without notice from the other side, can answer, I will answer briefly.

Mr. Kumara Pillai stated in his speech that there ought to be co-operation between the departments of Agriculture and Industries. I wonder what led Mr. Kumara Pillai to think that there is no such co-operation.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I think what he meant was 'co-ordination' and not 'co-operation'.

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): He spoke in Malayalam, and Mr. Thomas translates it as 'co-ordination'. I thought he meant 'co-operation'.

Then, another point—I think Mr. Kumara Pillai referred to it is with regard to my technical assistants. Mr. Kumara Pillai, or some other member, stated that these experts were trained without any definite aim and that, when they returned from England, Government, again without any definite aim, put them in various places.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇവർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകഴിഞ്ഞു മടങ്ങിവന്നതിൽ പിന്നീടു എത്രമാസം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടാണു ഇവക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തതു്?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): ഉദ്ദേശം മുന്നാലു മാസം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടായിരിക്കും.

But, what I was going to say is this. These experts were sent to England when I was not the Director of Industries.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മിസ്റ്റർ ചാക്കോവിനെച്ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചല്ലാ ഞാൻപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): What I say is, I have disagreed with a few things which Dr. Barker has done. But, about these experts, I never had any disagreement with his views. I do not think, and Government also do not think, that it was a mistake to have sent these young men to England for training in these particular subjects. As I have stated in former meetings of the Council, the Department of Industries is chiefly concerned with engineering and chemical matters. These two subjects will turn up in almost all industries. So, it is essential that the Industries Department should have a well-qualified



LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. I. C. Chacko.]

Engineer and also a well-qualified Chemist. Now, the department has one Industrial Engineer and one Industrial Chemist. These experts are absolutely necessary for all well-conducted Industrial Departments. Every enquiry that comes into the office has either a chemical or an engineering side, or, in some cases, the enquiry may have both the chemical and the engineering sides.

**MR. K. I. JOSEPH** (*Manachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will not a specially trained Master of Arts in History be capable of attending to those things?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): I cannot answer that question.

Then, my Textile and Tanning Experts are special experts, if I may call them so. They are not *essential* to any Department of Industries. They are essential only for the local conditions of this State. They have only, in fact, a relative value. In Travancore, the weaving industry is just spreading, and Government have done a great deal to propagate it. That industry is being now adopted in all parts of Travancore. So, the local conditions have made it necessary that we should have a Textile Expert. Similarly, also the Tanning Expert. Well, I am not a tanning man myself, but, I have gone into the question of the commerce of leather and I have come to the conclusion, from the reports that I have read and also from the reports sent up by the Tanning Expert, that there is scope for tanning industry in Travancore. Already there are four private tanneries in the State, but none of them is conducted on up-to-date lines. I am sure there is much scope for expansion and improvement in tanning.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): കൊച്ചിയിൽ ടാനറിയുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അതിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയെന്താണെന്നറിയാമോ?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): I have explained that point on a previous occasion.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): I asked this simply for the information of the House.

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): I will explain. The Cochin Tanneries were designed for the manufacture of finished chrome leather. Already there are some big tanneries in India, which produce finished leather such as Cooper Allen's at Cawnpore and the tanneries in Madras and the demand for finished leather in India is so limited that the Cochin Tanneries are not able to find a market for their finished goods. In fact, before I formulated a scheme for a tannery in Travancore, I studied the question of the Cochin Tanneries also. I visited

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the place. I consulted Mr. Raghava Kurup and had his opinion on the subject. When we talk about the development of industries, we must remember the position of Travancore. Some gentlemen talk about the improvements made in Japan and other places. But, we must remember that Japan is a Sovereign State having international status and she can introduce industrial policies which will be respected by other Sovereign States.

**PRESIDENT**: Do not go into irrelevancies, please, Mr. Chacko.

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): What I want to say is that it is not possible for us to develop industries in the manner in which Japan may have done. We are only a small fraction in a big unit.

As I have said already, we cannot find a market if we produce finished leather. But, there is a large demand, all over the world, for half-tanned leather. Americans buy half-tanned leather in large quantities. The idea with which we want to start tanneries in Travancore is only to produce half-tanned leather, and to see whether the half-tanned leather, produced with the Travancore materials, could not be disposed of either in India or in Europe or in America. The tanneries may produce finished leather only according to the demand. It is with this idea that a tannery was started.

**PRESIDENT**: Time, Mr. Chacko.

**MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): Sir, after hearing the Director of Industries, I desire to make a few observations on this motion. In the year 1921, the Dewan, in his Assembly address, stated that we have been following '*a policy of drift*' in regard to the Department of Industries. These are the very words used by the Dewan. Sir, although four years have since passed, it is not yet known as to whether there has been any change of policy or whether Government have laid down any fixed and deliberate policy in regard to the development of the Department of Industries. I do not at all complain against any particular individual in charge of the department. Nor do I consider it necessary that there should be any special expert at the head of that particular department. In fact, I wonder why Government deputed a particular person, if that was the intention of Government, to get himself equipped in commerce and industries so that he might be put in as the Head of the Department of Industries. My own view is that no such special equipment is required for directing the Department of Industries. As has been rightly stated by the Director of Industries, the Industrial Department has got several departments which have to be conducted by special experts. But, for doing the work of directing the department, I do not think any special expert knowledge is needed. That is by the way.

Reverting to the policy of Government in regard to the development of industries from the year 1097, it was stated by Government in 1097 that the Department of Industries had begun to experiment. The years 1097, 1098 and 1099 are gone; and even now we are told that the Department of Industries has started on its new career just now and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillai.]

that it has not been able to do anything till now. Sir, I wish to draw the attention of Government, in connection with this motion, to the fact that it is high time that some deliberate policy is laid down, once and for all, by Government for the Director of Industries, and for persons responsible for the administration of the department, to take up and pursue it and to see that the policy is given effect to.

I may also, in this connection, state that Government would do well to direct those responsible for the administration of the department that they might well concentrate their attention upon the development of cottage industries instead of pursuing large-scale factory industries. If that is done, my own view is that these experts who have been got down—whatever be the view of Government when they sent them for equipping themselves in particular branches of study—may well be made use of for propaganda work among the working classes. Government also may practically undertake to be the wholesale agent of these poor manufacturers and find out markets for their goods, so that the cottage industries may be brought into greater prominence. With these observations, I support the motion of Mr. Kumara Pillai.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Sir, as the general policy of this department is now being discussed, I wish to say a word in regard to that. I thought I might reserve my remarks to the motion, down below, for a cut of Rs. 100 from the total allotment for the Industries Department. But, as probably, that motion may not be reached, since every member is now talking about the policy of the department, I think I had better take this opportunity for expressing my view also on the subject.

I want to stress two points. In the first place, in the Budget speech of Mr. George, he said that the State would hereafter encourage, not factory industries, but cottage industries. What particular cottage industry the Financial Secretary had in view, when he made that statement, I am not in a position to say. In the report of the Department of Industries for the year 1099, I find this statement:—

"The ways and means to be adopted for further developing and assisting cottage industries that at present were referred by me to the Industrial Committee of the Economic Development Board, of which I am the Convener. The Committee sat for two days and considered the different kinds of cottage industries existing in European countries and the Indian Provinces and Native States and the methods adopted by Governments and other organised institutions for maintaining and fostering such industries and reviewed the cottage industries existing in Travancore. The Committee came to the conclusion that the textile industries were the only ones at present that can be fostered by organised effort and recommended the organisation of cooperative societies for the purpose. The Itinerant Weaving Parties endeavour to form cooperative societies in the localities where they camp for weaving demonstrations."

So the result of the deliberations of the Economic Development Board for two consecutive days, over which the Director of Industries presided, was to say that they could not recommend any cottage industry for development in the State except those referring to textile industries which

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

mean, I suppose, weaving. Weaving was very well known as a cottage industry in the State from time out of memory and therefore I think it was no discovery by the Board that the textile industry was one of the cottage industries which might be encouraged in Travancore. Turning further into the report, we find the new schemes or proposals made by the Industries Department for development of the industries of the State refer only to factory industries such as the desiccated cocoanuts, button-making, caustic soda factory, soap factory and central jaggery factory &c. And if I understand Mr. George correctly, the Government are not apparently prepared to encourage these industries. My suggestion, therefore, is that, in order to find out what cottage industries are suitable to Travancore, a proper survey of the industrial possibilities of the State should be made. An attempt was made in that direction by Dr. Barker and with what success everybody in this House knows. I would therefore suggest that a proper survey be made by a highly qualified expert with vast experience of Indian industries, one like Sir Alfred Chatterton of Madras. Probably we will have to pay two or three thousand rupees per month. But it will only be for a short period and the amount spent in that way will be well-spent.

Another matter that I wish to refer to is that the Department of Industries should direct its attention to popularise industries by propaganda work. The Director of Agriculture has been complaining that there has not been sufficient cooperation or response from the people in regard to the efforts made by the Development Departments. It may be true. But it appears to me that a great deal of propaganda work has to be done by the Agriculture and Industries Departments in the matter of popularising their efforts. Sir, one man like Mahatma Gandhi has been able to popularise the *Charka* in the whole of India during a period of two or three years. If that is so, in a small country like Travancore, it is very easy by propaganda work to popularise their schemes. Along with the propaganda work, a great deal of demonstration work has also to be undertaken in regard to new cottage industries. I hope the Government will conduct a proper industrial survey by a proper expert. There is no use of the Economic Development Board being entrusted with the duty of suggesting what new industries may be introduced in the State. The Industries Department must confine itself to demonstrate to the people those industries which are recommended by the expert so appointed.

**PRESIDENT**: Time.

**MR. T. J. MATTHEW** (*Changanacherry cum Peermade*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words on this motion. In discussing the general policy of the Department of Industries, we have to bear in mind that the Department of Industries is a new Department. This department was started in Travancore in the year 1092. Sir, industries as such are not carried on on a grand scale in the State and the department or the Government could not form a cut-and-dry policy with regard to the department at its inception. So, naturally the policy of Government could

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. J. Matthew.]

only be a little jerky, as my friend Mr. Narayana Pillai said. Of course, in course of time, not after a very long time, by the result of investigations and by the experience generally gained in working such a department, we would be able to draw up a scheme which may be subsequently worked up. Now after a period of 8 years, I believe from reading the Reports of the Industries Department and the Government orders thereon, that the department is more or less on a proper footing, and the department has formed a policy. For example, we have read in the Financial Secretary's speech that the Government have made up their mind once for all that it is not the factory industries but the cottage industries that are to be developed. Therefore, we cannot say that Government have not formulated a policy with regard to the Industries Department.

As regards the personnel at the head of the department, I agree with Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഈ നയത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് എപ്പോൾ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I assert that I am speaking from all the facts that have preceded the moment at which I am speaking. The Financial Secretary made a statement to that effect at the beginning of this Council. I do not say that a cut and dry policy has been drawn up even now; but what I say is that the Government are not without a policy. They have made up their mind in certain directions though a little more time would be required to complete the scheme of policy.

I was on the subject of direction and I said that I agree with Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai in thinking that the head of the department need not be an expert. There have been, and there are, instances in other countries where persons who have passed the I. C. S. Examination have been at the head of the Industries Department. As regards the putting in, at the head of the department, of a man who has returned from England after a three years' course in Industry and Banking, I would state that what the Government or the country requires for directing the Industries Department is not expert knowledge but experience. As regards the persons who have been connected with that department, or bodies or committees connected with that department, I am of opinion that they would be the persons who would be better qualified to advise the Government in matters of policy. Then with regard to the suggestion as regards the lines on which the industries are to be conducted, I must confess that I am not an expert in that matter. I believe, there are several experts in the department. We have the Textile Expert, the Industrial Chemist and so many other persons employed in the department. They, with the Development Board and the Director of Industries, would be able to know what

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Industries can be developed in Travancore and in what manner. These are the observations I wish to make on the motion.

**MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): So much has been said to show that no policy is pursued by the Department of Industries. Concerning the creation of the Department of Industries some years ago, I have to say, in addition to what my friend Mr. Matthew has stated, a few words about definite items of policy now pursued by this department. Government conducts in addition to the school for carpentry, an institution for training engineers and fitters. They have also laid down a policy of grant-in-aid to industrial schools although, as I stated in my general remarks at the discussion of the budget, it is rather disappointing and the number of such schools is not as satisfactory as it should be. Yet a policy has been laid down that Government would give grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools. Again a policy has been also laid down that loans would be granted to private industrial organisations. So I am of opinion that the charge of lack of policy is rather over-emphasised and not justifiable. I may protest that I do not mean that there is nothing more to be done by way of improving upon the present lines of policy. With regard to the personnel,—

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know what he has got to say about the pronouncement of the Dewan at the Popular Assembly that the policy underlying the Department of Industries was one of drift?

**MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): That was in respect of 1921 We are now speaking of 1925. With regard to the personnel, I also agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillai that it is not exactly an Industrial Expert who has got special education in England that is required to direct it but one who has been in touch with the department and who knows the working of the same for a number of years. I am sure that such a person would be more useful than a fresh one who has come down after receiving any amount of technical education in England. Indeed, the present head of the Industries Department, with the advice gained from the Economic Development Board, would be able to determine what kinds of industries would be suitable to the country so as to develop the resources of the country.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): May I be allowed to add a few words with respect to the discussion that we are having now? It is regrettable to find that, in discussing the policy of the Department, the qualifications of the Head of the Department are discus ed here.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): I think, Sir, nobody discussed the Head of the Department.

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): It has been discussed. I think it is out of place to discuss the same here. The fact that a certain gentleman was deputed to England for studying industrial and other matters was

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

pointedly referred to by several of my friends. The next question discussed was with respect to the lack of policy or the policy of drift of the Department of Industries. The next point was with regard to the present policy or the absence of policy and the Administration Report of the Department was quoted to show that it was a policy of drift and subsequently it was brought to our notice that there has been no definite policy with regard to that department. The Financial Secretary remarked that the Government are for encouraging cottage industries instead of factory industries. The Mysore Government had been supporting every factory industry substantially and we know the result. So also the Cochin Government have attempted and they are now reaping the reward of their labours. Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai has been referring to the desirability of having an industrial survey conducted by an expert from British India. Sir, I know that a report was submitted by Dr. Barker and I do not know whether it has been condemned by higher authorities.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): I have gone through that Report since it has been published and I think that it has emphasised the necessity of having industries for the manufacture of tapioca flour in certain places where tapioca is in abundance. So also, the coir industry has been recommended by him. We have all been fighting shy of factory industry. In view of the evils that have so much occurred in the west on account of industrialism and in view of the fact that our State is mainly an agricultural country and the majority of the people are agriculturists, I thing it will take a very long time for factory industries to develop in this country. With these few remarks on the policy to be pursued by the Government with regard to the encouraging of the cottage industry, and stating that it would be unsafe for the Government to launch on factory industries, I beg to support the motion of Mr. Kumara Pillai.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരിൽ ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് ഒരുനയം തുടർന്നുകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും പക്ഷെഅതു് "cut and try" അല്ലെന്നുമാണ്? ഞാൻ വേണ്ടപോലെ ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടും അതെങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നു് എനിക്കു് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ലാ. ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് ഒരു പാളിസിതുടർന്നുകരിക്കയും അതനുസരിച്ചു നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിൽ കുഴപ്പം വരാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമില്ലാ. അതില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഫസ്റ്റ്-ാമത്തെഅസംബ്ലിയിൽ ദിവാൻജി അവ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ർകൾ ഈഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തികളെ പറ്റി സങ്കടപ്പെട്ട പറയാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതുവരെ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് പല നല്ല കാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും മേലാൽ എന്തെല്ലാമൊ കാര്യങ്ങൾ സാധിക്കാൻ ഉണ്ടെന്നും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വലുതായ വിശ്വാസം ജനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതു് വലുതായ ഇച്ഛാഭംഗത്തിൽ അവസാനിച്ചതേയുള്ളൂ. ഇതുവരെ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ജോലികൾ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടാതെ തെറ്റിപോയതായി വ്യക്തമായ് ഭാവിയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു തന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു പാളിസി ഉണ്ടെന്നും അതു് കട്ടു് ആൻറഡ്രൈഅണെന്നും പറയുന്നതിൽ അർത്ഥമില്ലെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു.

മറെറാരു സംഗതി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഡെവലപ്പ്മെൻറ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ ഐകമത്യത്തോടും സൌഹാർദ്ദത്തോടും കൂടി വേലചെയ്തെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഗുണമുള്ളൂ എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. സി. ചാക്കോ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ൻ൯-ലെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു :—

"Almost all the methods adopted by civilized Governments for the encouragement of trade and industry are in existence in Travancore. But all these do not fall within the scope of this department, as there are other specialised departments like the Public Works Department, Agricultural Department and the Departments of the Registrar of Co-operative societies and Joint stocks, all of which directly or indirectly help the progress of industry and commerce. The Department of Industries has chiefly to concern itself with the development of industries by industrial research, improvements in methods of work, tecinical advice, technical education, the starting of particular industries, financial help to industries and search for markets and all these methods are being tried by the Department."

ഇങ്ങനെ അദ്ദേഹം സമ്മതിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് അക്ഷരംപ്രതി പരമാർത്ഥമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ഈഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ളവർ ഇപ്പോൾ ഓജിപ്പോടും സൌഹാർദ്ദത്തോടും പെരുമാറി വരുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ അവർ തമ്മിൽ തമ്മിൽ വേണ്ടപോലെ യോജിക്കാതേയും വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ആലോചിക്കാതേയും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു പോരുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലം പലെ തോൽവികൾക്കും കാരണമായി തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു മടിതോന്നുന്നില്ല.

**MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): അങ്ങനെ യോജിക്കാതെയുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു അഗ്രിക്കൽച്ചറൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു അതുപോലെയുള്ള മറു ഡെവലപ്പുമെൻറു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ തമ്മിൽ പെരുമാറി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

വരുന്ന ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയെപ്പറ്റി അറിവുള്ളവർ ഈ ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കയില്ലെന്ന മാത്രമെ എനിക്കു മറുപടി പറയാനുള്ളൂ.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ ധാരാളമായി നട്ടുവളർത്തുന്ന ഒരു സാധനമാണ് മരിച്ചീനി. ഈ മരിച്ചീനിയെ സംസ്കൃതസാധനമാക്കുന്നതിന് വളരെ വിഷമം വരുമോ എന്നുള്ളതു് സംശയമാണ്. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പല ആലോചനകളും നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതായി ഭരണാധികാരികളുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളിൽ നിന്നും കാണാനിടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിവില്ലാ. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പലേ കാരണങ്ങളാലും മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ക്രടി ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായിയോജിക്കുന്നു. അതായതു് വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ശരിയായ വഴികളിൽ പ്രവർത്തീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം അത്യാവശ്യമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കും തോന്നുന്നത്. ഇതേ അഭിപ്രായംതന്നെയാണ് ഫാമിൻ കമ്മീഷനിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു. അന്നത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള പരമാർത്ഥമായ വാക്കുകളെ ഗണിച്ചിട്ടോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ വക്കു പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ അതിലേക്കു പൂർണ്ണമായ ഫലമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ള തത്വത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയൊ, മേലാലെങ്കിലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നഷ്ടത്തേയും ഇച്ഛാഭംഗത്തെയും ഉണ്ടാക്കാതെ ഒരു വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായത്തോടുക്രടി വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പ്രവർത്തീകരിച്ചു് അതിലേക്കുള്ള പദ്ധതികളെ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

ഈ മോഷനിൽ പലേമാന്യന്മാരും സംസാരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു അതിൽ ചിലരുടെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽ ആളുകളെ പൂണ്ടിടികാണിച്ചു സംസാരിച്ചു കോൾക്കാനിടവന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ മനസ്താപപ്പെടുന്നു. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി കൌൺസിലിൽ സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള മേലധികാരിയെപ്പറ്റിയോ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളെപ്പറ്റിയൊ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചിട്ടു് യാതൊരാവശ്യവുമില്ലാത്തതാണു്. അവരുടെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് സംബന്ധമായ വീഴ്ചകളെപ്പറ്റി പൂണ്ടിടികാണിക്കുക എന്നല്ലാതെ മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. സി. ചാക്കോയെ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കൊ മിസ്റ്റർ ഗോപാലമേനവനെ ആഗ്രിക്കൽച്ചറൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നാക്കു ഇന്നുദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നൊ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു കൌൺസിലിന്റെ അഭിമാനത്തെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നടപടിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. (ഹീയർ, ഹീയർ.) മിസ്റ്റർ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മെ.സി. ചാക്കോവിന്റെ യോഗ്യതയേയും ശേഷിയേയും പറ്റി എനിക്ക നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയാം. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരാക്ഷേപവും എനിക്ക പറയാനില്ലാ. അദ്ദേഹം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുഭരണം നടത്തുന്നത് വളരെയധികം ഉത്സാഹത്തോടുകൂടിയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനാൽ നിവർത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളവും ഭംഗിയായിട്ടുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നമാത്രമെ എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുള്ളൂ. വീണ്ടും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു നമ്മുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ വ്യവസായ വകുപ്പിനെ ഒരു എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെ വരുത്തി വേണ്ടപോലെയുള്ള പരിശോധനകളും നടത്തി രാജ്യത്തിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രയോജനകരമാക്കി തീർക്കണമെന്നാണു. അല്ലാതെ ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. സി. ചാക്കോവിനെ യാതൊരു കുറവും പറയുന്നില്ലാ. പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യവും ഇല്ലാത്തതാണ്?

MR. P. K. NARAYAÑA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): ആരാണ് കുറവം പറഞ്ഞത്?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): കുറവം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നുള്ള സങ്കല്പത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ചിലരുടെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കാണുന്നതു. ആരും കുറവം പറഞ്ഞതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞു എന്നുള്ള സങ്കല്പത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഇവിടെ പലെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): Sir, as I said in the course of my first speech on this motion, so many personal matters have been introduced into the discussion by my friends on the other side that I am not in a position to answer them all. I shall pick out only a few of the questions raised subsequent to my last speech and give my observations on them.

Mr. Kumara Pillai stated that there is no definite policy in the management of the Department of Industries. If I state the policy, I am sure, he will quote chapter and verse from some *obiter dicta* and prove that what I am saying is wrong.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Is it a fault?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): It may be observed from the actions of the department that it has very definite aims before it. First of all, in regard to industrial education, there is a definite policy before Government and before the department. Both the Government and the department are trying their very best to give industrial education on the lines in which industries can be developed in Travancore.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): സ്ഥിരതയോടുകൂടിയനയമാണോ സ്വീകരിച്ചുപോരുന്നത്?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): ലോകത്തിൽ സ്ഥിരമായിട്ട ഒന്നുംതന്നെയില്ല.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അതു വേദാന്തമായിപോയി.

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): വേദാന്തമല്ല. Of course our ideas of government and policy are changing. So also the industrial policy may change. In that sense there is a change.

Some of the speakers referred to the Financial Secretary's budget speech and stated that the present policy of Government was to encourage cottage industries. I forget the exact expression used by the Financial Secretary, but I do not think he meant that Government intended only to develop cottage industries. I understood him to mean that Government would devote more attention to cottage industries than they had hitherto been devoting.

Mr. Kumara Pillai threw out one definite suggestion, and that is that the department ought to carry on a definite industry, such as, the manufacture of tapioca. This question as well as other industrial questions have been engaging the attention of the department.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): പരീക്ഷാർത്ഥമായിട്ടതന്നെയാണോ നടത്തുന്നതു?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): ചിലതൊക്കെ പരീക്ഷാർത്ഥമാണ്, ചിലതങ്ങനെയല്ല.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മരച്ചീനിയെ വെട്ടാൻ ഒരു യന്ത്രം വച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ? അതു ശരിയായി വേല ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): It is cutting tapioca. It was got down for the purpose of trying whether it could be used for cutting tapioca.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is there sufficient tapioca in the country to continue an industry in tapioca?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): No. I am coming to that.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I just point out to Mr. Chacko the statement of Mr. George? He says:

"It seems to Government that we shall be making a serious mistake if we expend our energy and resources for the development of the factory industries in Travancore. Our industrial efforts might with advantage be directed towards the development and creation of cottage industries."

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I wish to ask Mr. Chacko whether it precludes the department from

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

directing its attention to the development of industrial education, if they consider it necessary.

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): No.

About tapioca, the department has gone into the question very carefully and what we found was that from the price now obtaining for raw tapioca the manufacture of tapioca flour in Travancore will not be profitable.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മരച്ചീനി പുറമെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവർ സംസ്ഥതസാധനമാക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): എവിടെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നു?

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനുപുറമെ മരച്ചീനി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നേയില്ലേ?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): None, as far as I have been able to understand. The exports may be going as far as Cochin.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഏതായാലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തു നിന്നു വെളിയിൽ പോകുന്നുണ്ടല്ലോ. കൊച്ചിയിലായാലുംശരി മലബാറിലായാലുംശരി.

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): I am not aware of any considerable quantity of tapioca going out of Travancore.

**MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): Does he say that what quantity goes out of Travancore is used for food or for manufacturing purposes?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): It is used raw. Our great competitor in tapioca is the Federated Malay States. There the rate of production of tapioca is very high; in one acre of land 15 tons of tapioca are produced as against 5 tons, the maximum, that could be produced in Travancore even with manurial cultivation. My enquiry led to the conclusion that that was the difficulty in manufacturing tapioca flour in Travancore. Our raw product is too costly to be utilised for manufacturing tapioca flour.

**MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): May I know whether this fact about tapioca has been published?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): Until lately the policy of my department was not to publish rejected schemes; but now I have changed my mind and I am going hereafter to publish even rejected schemes so that the public may have a chance of criticising the lines of argument followed by the department.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): May I know whether he has any definite schemes of industrial development for the lump sum of Rs. 30,000 provided for in the budget for schemes of industrial development?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): Sir, I do not know whether it arises under this motion.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): We are discussing the policy of the Industries Department. Under that, the development of industries also comes up.

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Director of Industries*): I want a ruling from the Chair whether it arises here?

PRESIDENT: It is a motion for the reduction of the total grant, Mr. Chacko. It covers the whole field of operations of the Industries Department. Is there not a separate motion relating to the lump allotment?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): The Director has provided for Rs. 30,000 for schemes of industrial development.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): There is a separate motion relating to that, motion No. 243.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Apart from all that, I am submitting that this is a very important point and we wish to get an answer in regard to this. Perhaps we may not reach the other motion at all.

PRESIDENT: But you cannot import it into this.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): It will properly come under this motion. This motion is for a reduction of the allotment under 'direction'.

PRESIDENT: You assume that direction does all the allotting.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): No. On the recommendation of the Director, that lump provision is made.

PRESIDENT: I do not think you can assume all that. Under this particular motion, the only things you can discuss are those matters which can come under the immediate field of 'direction' for which a sum of Rs. 19,000 and odd is provided.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the field of industrial development does not come under the 'direction' of the department. I think, that is something which should come under 'direction.' The amount is provided on page 120 of the Budget.

PRESIDENT: It is not quite an easy point to decide.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*) May I know whether the previous speakers have referred to that subject and, if so, whether Mr. Chacko can refer to it, if it is a new point.

PRESIDENT: I will give you a ruling on it afterwards.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*) : I have nothing more to add.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): I with draw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion 240.***

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : I beg to move the following motion:—

*240. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,105 for Weaving Institute by Rs. 100.*

ഈമോഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എനിക്കു വളരെ കുറച്ചുമാത്രമെ പറയാനുള്ളൂ. നാഗർകോവിലിലുള്ള S. M. R. V. ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ടിനെ അടുത്തകാലത്തുതന്നെ ഒരവസരത്തിൽ എനിക്കു കാണാനിടയായി. ആ സ്ഥാപനംവളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ളതിലേക്കു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം ഇല്ല. അവിടെ ചെന്നുനോക്കിയതിൽ ടെക്സ്റ്റയിൽ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിന്റെ മേൽവിചാരം അവിടെഉണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയം വരത്തക്കവണ്ണം പല സംഗതികളും കാണാനിടയായി. ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ളതിൽ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമയ ഒരു വ്യവസായം നെയ്ത്താണു്. എന്നാൽ ടെക്സ്റ്റയിൽ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിന്റെ ശരിയായ മേൽവിചാരം ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ അത് അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിൽ വരുമോഎന്നുള്ളതു സംശയമാണു്. ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചതിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു അതിൽ വേണ്ടപോലെയുള്ള പരിശോധനാധികാരം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് യാതൊന്നും പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവിടെ ടെക്സ്റ്റയിൽഎക്സ്പെർട്ടിന്റെ മേൽവിചാരം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നു പറയാൻ ആണ് ഞാൻ. ഈമോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്.

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*). Sir, I regret to have to say that Mr. T. Kumara Pillai is somewhat misinformed on this subject. I am sure that the Textile Expert goes very frequently to Nagercoil and gives instructions regarding improved methods of weaving.

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ടെക്സ്റ്റയിൽ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനു അവരുടെ മേൽവിചാരം ഇല്ലെന്നും ടെക്സ്റ്റയിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവർ കേൾക്കയില്ലെന്നും ഡയറക്ടക്കറിയാമോ?

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*): No, I am not aware of that. If such a thing is brought to my notice, the person who disobeys him will have to seriously answer for it. But I am aware there are certain defects in the S. M. R. V. Institute and the matter has been engaging the attention of the Government and myself. I have nothing more to say about it.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : I withdraw the motion.

**PRESIDENT** : May I take it that the House permits the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motions 241 to 243.***

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. N. KUMARAN:

241. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 62,872 for Industrial Education by Rs. 100.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

242. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,646 for Itinerant parties—establishment by Rs. 720.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

243. To omit the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for lump provision for schemes of industrial Development.

***Motion 244.***

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion: —

*244. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for boring drill by Rs. 100.*

The object of the motion is to get some information as to whether the boring drill got down by the Department is being put to any use and, if so, in what way. It is only out of curiosity to know the working of that machine that I sent in this motion; and therefore if Mr. Chacko will answer, I will find it possible to withdraw the motion.

**MR. I. C. CHACKO** (*Director of Industries*) : The boring drill is now being used in the Velimalai Reserve. We have had a discussion on this subject on a previous occasion in this Council. It is being properly used.

I suppose this will satisfy Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*) : I withdraw the motion.

**PRESIDENT**: May I take it that the House permits the motion to be withdrawn ?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion 245.***

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion: —

*245. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·40 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs. 100.*

Sir, as the time is up, I do not want to make any detailed observation in regard to this matter. All that I have to say has already been exhausted when discussing the policy of the department. I must take advantage of this motion to bring to the notice of the Government that,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

when Government have laid down the policy of developing cottage industry as the policy to be pursued in the Industries Department, and the Industries Department report shows that they have in mind no other industry than the textile industry to be popularised. I wish to know why this allotment of Rs. 30,000 has been made for developing the Department of Industries. That is the only point that I wish to raise and I think the Director of Industries will explain this.

**PRESIDENT:** I think, I will answer that myself. With regard to this motion, I may say that I put that allotment of Rs. 30,000 down myself in the hope of being able to make a small beginning with cottage industries the next year. In what particular direction it will be utilised, I cannot tell you definitely now.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*) : It is enough. I am satisfied.

**PRESIDENT:** Do you withdraw the motion?

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Yes, Sir, I withdraw the motion.

**PRESIDENT:** May I take it that the House permits the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motions 246 to 249.***

The following motions were not moved :

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

246. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·40 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs. 100.

MR. M. N. PILLAI :

247. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·40 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs.100

MR. K. K. THOMAS :

248. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·40 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs.100.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI :

249. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·40 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs. 100.

***Motion 250.***

**MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : I beg to move the following motion :—

*250. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 1·40 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs. 100.*

The object I had in sending this motion was to make a practical suggestion with regard to the activities of the Department of Industries. Sir, we have all heard that the particular intention of the Government is to encourage cottage industries. It occurred to me that it would be desirable if the Director of Industries in collaboration with the Co-operative Department selected some suitable village where a chosen industry would be introduced as a cottage industry by supplying the raw materials in bulk and in distributing the raw materials to the various



LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

cottages where this industry is to be carried out and then purchasing them from these people and selling them as finished products. These may be sold at wholesale rates and the sale proceeds may be redistributed so that the money may reach the producers without a considerable portion of it being consumed by middlemen. Simply to say that cottage industries must be encouraged is not enough. There must be conditions favourable for the sale. The supply of raw materials must be made at cheap rates. Another thing is securing the best possible prices and finding the best markets for the finished goods. These are the conditions that will alone enable the cottage industry to thrive satisfactorily. In order that this end may be attained, I want to suggest to the Director as well as to the Government that a chosen industry must be taken up and introduced in one of the villages where conditions may be favourable and facilities which I have already mentioned should be secured for that village. If this is found successful in that particular village, it may accordingly be introduced in other villages. With that object, I moved the motion. Now that I have had my say, I withdraw the motion.

**PRESIDENT:** May I take it that the House permits the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion 251.***

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. N. KUMARAN:

251. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·40 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs. 100.

**PRESIDENT:** I will now put to the vote of the House whether it sanctions the amount of Rs. 1·40 lakhs on account of Demand XIV—Industries.

The demand was carried.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): There are 25 minutes more.

**PRESIDENT:** Does the House like to continue the sitting.

**MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): It is better that we go on.

## DEMAND XV—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**PRESIDENT:** We now come to the Medical Department.

**MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE** (*Surgeon in charge of the Durbar Physician's duties*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 5·53 lakhs under Demand XV—Medical Department.

May I come to the front, Sir?

**PRESIDENT:** Yes. Do come to the front.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly